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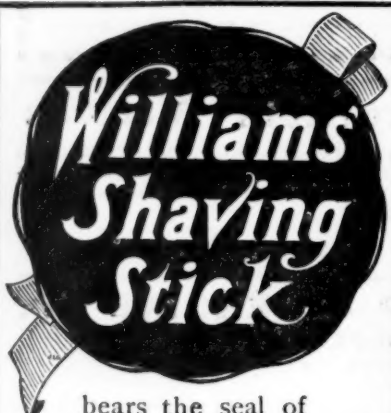
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There are surface indications that the gun service of the Navy is about to enter upon a period of excellence surpassing all former records. Officers and men alike thoroughly realize the need of the most diligent effort in that direction, and now that Congress is disposed to encourage such effort by voting the necessary funds, we may confidently look for large and early changes for the better. In discussing the means of attaining the desired improvement Secretary Moody, in a recent statement to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, quoted from a report on the subject prepared "by one of our young and ambitious officers"—name not given—from which we make the following pertinent extract: "The problem is presented to us to consider how to most speedily and economically improve our own marksmanship. The great cost of modern ordnance and the ammunition fired therefrom renders it necessary to give full attention to every economical method to promote excellence in gun fire. In this regard the establishment of suitable target ranges at the various naval stations and bases will effect much. At them crews of the ships can be kept in training in marksmanship while their vessels are at the navy yards; men can be kept in proper form while upon receiving ships or at navy yards awaiting employment in service afloat, and recruits can be taught how to use pistols and small arms at all ranges before they are sent to the ships upon which they are to serve. This is an early and most important step toward securing efficiency at the main battery of a battleship, for a man who is conscious that he is a good shot with a rifle in his hand is ready to believe and prove that he can maintain his average with a cannon. In this connection, what is needed perhaps above all else is a standardization of methods, target ranges, and instruction, for nothing uniform or conclusive can result from the desultory employment of improvised targets, temporary ranges, where uniform conditions can not exist or the various devices to which individuals will resort to improve others when not supplied with definite methods and standardized apparatus."

While it was originally the purpose of the United States Government to obtain sites for four naval coaling stations on the coast of Cuba, the definite agreement whereby it has acquired two sites will be generally recognized as a highly satisfactory arrangement. One of these sites is at Bahia Honda, some forty or fifty miles west of Havana on the north coast, the other at Guantanamo, about fifty miles east of Santiago on the south coast, and with the single exception of Havana they are unquestionably the most desirable sites on the whole island for the purpose indicated. Guantanamo is a particularly valuable acquisition, the strategic importance of which was so keenly appreciated by our Navy officers during the Spanish War that a battalion of marines was ordered to occupy it immediately after the United States blockading fleet arrived off Santiago. The harbor of Guantanamo is large and deep, and so nearly landlocked that it affords almost an ideal base for offensive and defensive naval operations, while its geographical position is one of control over the Caribbean Sea and the principal approach to the projected isthmian canal. The site at Bahia Honda, on the northwest coast, is also splendidly adapted to the naval purposes, having deep water and excellent natural defenses, besides being near enough to Havana to enable the United States Navy to act promptly in defending that city against any conceivable attack from without. That the acquisition of these sites is a matter of the highest importance to the naval establishment is shown by the fact that the Navy Department has already ordered Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., commanding the Caribbean

Division of the North Atlantic Squadron, to proceed immediately with his ships to Guantanamo to perform certain preliminary work in the establishment of the proposed naval base. There is little doubt that Guantanamo will henceforth be the headquarters of the United States naval forces in West Indian waters, and it is clear that the station there, together with a lesser station at Culebra Island to the eastward of Porto Rico, will give the Government an unassailable defensive position in the unfolding problems of strategy and commerce in the Caribbean.

Capt. Frank W. Coe, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in an article in the current number of the Journal of the United States Artillery, calls attention to one feature of the development of Coast Artillery which is entitled to the most serious consideration. It is this, namely, the need of Infantry garrisons for Artillery posts at the outbreak of hostilities with a naval power. Captain Coe maintains that this need has not been properly provided for, and that as an attack upon a seacoast position would come from both the front and the rear, the concentration of Infantry at such a point must be prompt if it is to be effective. In such a contingency, he continues, Infantry will be at a premium in our seacoast forts. Beaches where possible landings could be made by the enemy's troops will have to be watched, roads will have to be picketed, lines of communication will have to be patrolled and the topography of the adjacent country carefully studied. All of this work should be performed by the Infantry, leaving the Artillery free to devote itself exclusively to serving the stationary armament. Inasmuch, therefore, as the regular Infantry will be needed for other purposes at the outbreak of war, and consequently unable to give seacoast forts the defensive support which they require, Captain Coe holds that the National Guard of the seaboard States are particularly well suited for Infantry service in shore defense. "As a rule," he says, "they are near to the places where they would be needed, and by sending them to the coast for the maneuver season they would soon acquire valuable knowledge of the surrounding country and of their duties. It is a knowledge that will be needful, not to the commanding officer of the Infantry alone, but to the company commanders, the squad commanders, and to the privates themselves. The problem of defense will approach closely that of a fortified land front and small details will be of even more importance than they would be were the two forces facing each other on land." This opinion from an experienced officer of the Army, a graduate of the Military Academy and of the Artillery School, discloses a sphere of enlarged usefulness for the National Guard of the seaboard States. It is to be hoped, therefore, that those organizations may be brought more and more extensively every year into practical co-operation with regular troops in maneuvers involving problems of coast defense.

Thanks to the patience, firmness and tact of Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., commanding the Department at Mindanao, the Moro trouble in the island of Mindanao is likely to be settled without a resort to force. Manila advises state that the Bayan fort, the strongest position in the lake district of the island, the Moro occupants of which have refused for months to treat with the Americans, has finally submitted to Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th Cav., U.S.A., commanding at Camp Vicars. The Moros recently made friendly overtures, signified their willingness to visit Camp Vicars, but objected to Americans coming to their stronghold. Captain Pershing insisted, saying that Americans would go now as friends, or enter as enemies. The Moros finally agreed to receive Americans, and Captain Pershing went to Bayan, accompanied by detachments of Cavalry and Artillery. The Stars and Stripes was raised by the soldiers, and the Moros joined in saluting it. Their peaceful submission is regarded as being a great diplomatic success. The submission of the Bayan fort probably foreshadows the disappearance of Moro resistance to American authority, and if such shall prove to be the case the result will rank with the most difficult achievements of the United States Army in the Philippines. The desperate and brilliant assault upon the Bayan fort by the 27th U.S. Infantry, Colonel—now Brig. Gen.—Frank D. Baldwin commanding, on May 4, 1902, was followed by a long period of inaction on the part of the American troops in accordance with orders from Washington, and during that period the situation more than once threatened to precipitate military operations of the gravest character. But the alertness and courage of the American forces appear to have so impressed the Moros that the latter are now ready to recognize the authority of the United States and live in peace. With the settlement of the Moro difficulty the last remaining cause of friction between the United States Army and the natives of the Philippines will have been removed.

Among the contents of the current number of the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States is an article by Surg. Johann Steiner, of the Austro-Hungarian army, in which he pays a splendid tribute to the "Medical Organization of the United States Army in Active Service." Surgeon Steiner places among the best features of the American Army medical service the military rank granted to the Army doctor, and the military authority with which he is invested, as well as the equipment of the military hospitals, which is much better than that of other armies, and adds: "The United States Army has long been a pattern for most of the military medical staffs of the Old World, and to this day only the army doctors of the Swiss, Norwegian, Italian and Eng-

lish armies in regard to their military authority are equal to those of the American Army, which finds expression also in their military titles. In the other armies of the Old World the medical officer is still more or less limited in his military authority. Effective service of the medical apparatus can only be obtained when the specialist, and that the army doctor is, is absolute master in his own house." Surgeon Steiner strongly approves the American idea of what Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., calls a homogeneous hospital corps; he also agrees with Colonel Havard that in future battles the ambulance station will be superfluous, but will be succeeded by dressing stations for the treatment of wounds caused by small calibre bullets. "Great wars," says Surgeon Steiner, in conclusion, "are always the occasion for improvements in the military sanitary service. For the United States this was again proved by the war with Spain. The great achievements of the United States Army Medical Department under the prudent and energetic management of its former head, Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, who deserved so well of it, is sure of recognition on the part of the sanitary officers of all foreign armies."

In view of the likelihood that the proposed cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron in European waters during the coming summer will depend largely upon the development of a higher degree of proficiency in target practice by the individual ships in a series of drills soon to be instituted, the result of the forthcoming exercises will be awaited with eager interest. As we pointed out last week, Admiral Dewey is greatly dissatisfied with the target practice of the squadron last year and the Secretary of the Navy is equally so. The latter holds that the target practice of the United States Navy is considerably inferior to that of the British navy, and he insists that, inasmuch as every navy in the world is doing its utmost to teach gunners to shoot quickly and straight, it would be folly on our part not to do likewise. It is a question whether the proposed estimate of the accuracy of our naval gun fire has not been innocently exaggerated. Take the naval battle of Santiago, for example. The results of that affair spoke for themselves, yet the estimate of Lieut. Comdr. P. Niblack, U.S.N., that only 200 out of 8,000—or two and one half per cent.—of our shots in that battle were effective, raises the question whether the work of the gunners engaged was all it should have been, or as Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil describes it, "not a credit to the Navy." In any event, it appears to be a fact that the naval victories at Manila and Santiago, instead of prompting Congress to provide money for developing still higher proficiency in target practice, have been followed by a period of Congressional and public indifference to that vital feature of naval training. Happily, however, this policy of neglect has been overcome, and the pending Navy Appropriation bill contains an item of \$120,000 for gunnery exercise as against \$12,000 voted for the same purpose last year. We do not doubt that one result of this larger but none too large appropriation will appear in a decided increase of efficiency in the target practice of the North Atlantic Squadron during the forth-coming drills.

Col. Frank L. Denny, Q.M., U.S.M.C., in a recent statement before the House Committee on Naval Affairs urging the appointment of seven additional quartermasters for the Marine Corps, contended that the proposed increase was due as a simple matter of justice. And it must be admitted that the point is well taken. In the Army one quartermaster or commissary is allowed for every 130 men, and in the Navy one paymaster for every 206 men, while in the Marine Corps only one quartermaster is allowed for every 1,137 men. In the Marine Corps a quartermaster is also a paymaster, being held responsible for the duties of both offices. He purchases clothing, provisions, fuel, forage, everything in the nature of household supplies for enlisted men and officers—not eatables. He builds buildings, repairs buildings, constructs roads, lays sewers, and is in charge of electric lights, their installation and maintenance, fuel for men and officers, and has charge of all transportation of the Marine Corps, both for officers and men, except where officers are traveling alone. The marines are scattered all over the world, and are constantly changing station, the result being that, on a basis of 7,000 men, there are no less than 35,000 accounts to audit every year. In consequence of the peculiar character of the service, involving a great multiplicity of accounts and correspondence, the Marine Corps, instead of having only six quartermasters, as at present, should have at least double that number. It would be neither just nor economical to withhold the desired increase.

After many months of careful consideration, plans for the two gunboats authorized by the last Congress have been adopted by the Naval Board on Construction, and the plans finally adopted will be the basis for construction of vessels of this type in the future. Acting under the advice of Rear Admiral Bowles, the chief constructor, the board has determined to avoid the faults which are known to exist in the gunboats which come nearest to these under discussion, viz: the Marietta and Wheeling. The new vessels will embody several new departures in naval construction and it is believed that when completed and ready for sea, these craft will be the equal of any of their displacement afloat.



A correspondent, "One of Them," says: "In your editorial note concerning the bill, S. 7284, providing for the restoration of honorably discharged Annapolis cadets, you state the number of honorable discharges as 164. This appears to be an error, as an actual count, in the Roster of the U.S.N.A. Graduates' Association, shows that but 141 have been so discharged to and including the year 1901. Of these 141, some are in the Marine Corps, eighteen are dead, and three are in the Army, while others are in the Pay Corps of the Navy. It is safe to say that not more than 120 could, by any chance, return to the Navy as line or engineer officers." We give here a list of the cadets honorably discharged under the act of Aug. 5, 1882, showing a total of 164 names. The names are taken from the Navy Register. If there are any errors in the list we should be glad to have them pointed out. 1883 (62), W. S. Smith, R. J. Beach, T. J. Hogan, I. B. Parsons, F. B. Doust, De W. C. Redgrave, W. H. Gartleg, K. McAlpine, L. T. McKee, T. L. Bonfils, A. S. McCrea, R. P. Hains, E. H. Harrison, Ira McKunkin, S. M. Kase, D. L. Printup, J. W. Weeks, M. J. Donnelly, E. M. Harman, R. R. Cockle, McD. Craven, W. Le R. Emmet, Guy G. Rogers, L. Bankson, J. W. Dresser, A. C. Parsons, A. C. Oliphant, Geo. E. Perry, Geo. Clarke, A. R. Hasson, F. E. Bunts, W. M. Robinson, C. P. George, S. Bryan, F. W. Smies, O. E. Weller, W. F. Flournoy, Guy M. Buck, H. R. Cohen, H. L. Ballentine, J. D. Crenshaw, W. G. Ford, C. W. Stewart, J. A. Kimball, J. E. Byrne, D. Morgan, G. Kaemmerling, O. B. Shallenberger, W. W. White, S. Arnold, M. A. Anderson, A. R. Bush, J. H. Caldwell, R. Stewart, Jr., B. C. Sampson, L. B. Perkins, R. P. Forshaw, E. Carroll, Z. B. Vance, W. T. Webster, A. Moritz, S. H. Wright. 1884 (17), F. H. Conant, H. G. Leopold, R. B. Higgins, H. L. Hawthorn, L. S. Gwyn, W. T. Paine, P. N. McGiffin, F. H. Stahl, S. A. W. Patterson, G. E. Kent, F. Parker, C. H. Howland, C. C. Willis, R. W. Gatewood, O. C. Gauntner, W. J. Grambs, W. P. Winchell. 1885 (26), R. W. Barkley, A. S. Keith, R. C. Alexander, T. H. Giguiliatt, A. P. Agee, T. A. Witherspoon, R. T. Frazier, G. C. Stout, S. Z. Mitchell, H. H. Balthis, F. R. Colvin, T. S. O'Leary, R. L. Lerch, R. W. Woods, H. C. Pettit, G. M. Van Schrader, W. H. Ledbetter, W. J. Wilson, A. B. Legaré, W. T. Gray, G. M. Littlehale, C. F. Webster, J. E. Palmer, T. A. W. Schock, P. J. Ryan, P. H. Philbin. 1886 (9), W. McKay, W. W. Joynes, B. M. Lombard, T. B. Slade, C. C. Poe, A. Burnstine, A. H. Dutton, C. M. Corpening, J. T. Bootes. 1888 (9), C. C. Billings, W. H. Caldwell, F. A. Levis, J. T. McMillan, S. B. Winram, J. G. Berry, D. M. Young, E. V. D. Johnson, F. N. Kress. 1889 (15), Ben W. Stearns, W. G. McMillan, H. L. Peckham, C. E. Johnston, M. R. Pigott, S. P. Edmonds, H. A. Allen, R. H. Jackson, F. E. Swanstrom, C. S. Cochran, J. G. Ballinger, C. S. Craig, C. E. Hudson, W. B. Moseley, T. M. O'Halloran. 1891 (3), F. H. Kochersperger, R. L. Flowers, D. B. Minde. 1892 (2), Alonzo Gartley, J. M. Blankenship. 1893 (6), Lucien G. Smith, J. G. F. Moale, Irving Blount, C. E. Fitch, T. D. Parker, P. C. Hains, Jr. 1894 (4), A. L. Gamble, J. T. Myers, E. S. Kellogg, D. Van H. Allen. 1895 (11), J. D. Sayers, Jr., S. C. Vestal, E. A. Elder, J. A. Perry, D. M. Berry, W. G. Powell, J. P. J. Ryan, G. L. Holsinger, J. R. Morris, C. Wells, J. B. Potter.

The mess cook book recently issued for the use in the United States Navy has caused a great sensation in British naval circles. The London Daily Express is profoundly impressed, not only with the literary excellence of this volume, but with what it means respecting the food supplied to the enlisted men on board an American warship. The Express admits that for a hundred years the American Navy has had the reputation of being the best fed navy in the world, and is convinced by a perusal of the new cook book that it is better-fed now than ever before. Then by the way of contrast, the Express adds: "The delay in improving the food of the British bluejacket is causing much discontent on the lower deck. Promises have been given by the admiralty which have not been fulfilled. The food supplied to the British bluejacket is little better than it was forty years ago. The desertions from the British North American squadron and from the Pacific squadron when lying in Esquimaux are mainly due to the contrast between the food of the British navy and that served out by Uncle Sam. The niggardliness of the state prevents the bluejacket or the stoker from sending his wages home to his wife. A good portion of them has to be spent on food. Under the existing admiralty arrangements, the food of the bluejackets in the time of peace is a scandal, and no arrangements have been made for supplying fresh meat, ice and fresh vegetables to blockading squadrons in time of war." The conditions here described suggest that the British naval authorities do not properly appreciate the importance of supplying an abundant, varied and tastefully prepared ration to the enlisted man. Fortunately the wisdom of this policy is thoroughly understood in the United States, and it is forcibly expressed by Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny, Paymaster General, U.S.N. "Good food," says Admiral Kenny, "is just as important as good ammunition and good guns, and it is the policy of the Government to give the men good, wholesome food, of as near uniform quality as possible, and as tastefully and palatably prepared as we can get cooks to prepare it. We believe that with the present ration we can feed the men in quantity and variety well enough so that they are not compelled to use a part of their pay for additional food. This is an important con-

sideration, and gives to the pay of the enlisted men of the Navy of the United States an actual value very considerably beyond the enlisted men's pay of any navy in the world." We commend this practical, common-sense view of an important question to the naval authorities of other countries, and to it we venture to add the admonition: Don't fail to read the mess cook book of the United States Navy!

Inasmuch as Portland, Me., has been selected as the objective of a hostile attack during the joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy off the New England coast in the summer of 1903, it is evident that the forthcoming maneuvers will involve problems of strategy even more important than those embodied in the evolutions of 1902. In the event of a war between the United States and Great Britain, the capture of Portland by the British would give them an inestimable advantage. That city is the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk railway system and is the winter outlet of Canada to the markets of Europe. It would be an invaluable naval base for the enemy, and in a strategic sense it is regarded by many officers of the Army and Navy as more important than any other port on the New England coast. This view is held by Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U.S.A., retired, who in the course of a recent lecture on "The Art of War as Applied to Coast Defense," before the Navy War College, offered the following striking suggestion: "If in case of heavy American reverses our opponents should be in a position to demand a land indemnity as one of the conditions of peace, as did Germany in the late war with France—to whom the idea doubtless seemed as preposterous at the outset as it does to us to-day—probably no section of the country would be so likely to be desired as this magnificent port. For this reason it behooves us to hold it strongly against any possible attack. If Metz and Strasbourg had been occupied by a French army when the terms of peace were agreed upon they might have escaped their fate." There are three approaches to Portland harbor and these are guarded by Fort Preble and Fort Williams, in addition to which defensive works can easily be established on several small islands in adjacent waters. The problem of the Navy will be to effect an entrance to the harbor, passing over mine fields and under a more closely concentrated fire than was encountered by the invading ships in the maneuvers of 1902. It will be the task of the Army to repel such an attack, and to do so it must be prepared to defend all three approaches to the harbor, an undertaking that will require a powerful array of Artillery mines, searchlights and other paraphernalia together with the utmost alertness and efficiency on the part of the defending forces. The problems involved and the conditions under which they are to be solved all indicate that the joint maneuvers of 1903 will be of the highest military importance.

"Le Yacht" has an article by M. Cloarec on the new British scheme of naval training. The French writer points out that the new departure is merely a worn out, obsolete system from across the Atlantic, which has become discredited and therefore been thrown aside. "This organization," he writes, "recalls that which flourished in the Navy of the United States, until superseded by the recent fusion of executives and engineers. It has been often commended in France, and we had ourselves, some years ago, the idea of establishing one great establishment, to be called the 'ecole polytechnique,' or 'poly-navale.' But our own establishment was to be still more comprehensive, for we proposed to turn out from this college naval constructors and accountant officers. Marine officers need not be taken into account, for in France we have none. An organization of this kind presents numerous advantages, the chief of which seems to be that the students would be drawn together by sentiments of comradeship. It cannot, however, be regarded as a panacea for all ills. In the United States such an arrangement has not prevented the engineers from setting on foot the agitation, which has resulted in the fusion of the two classes of officers, which is now a matter of general regret. The business of the engineer is a difficult one, requiring constant attention, and the supervision of a host of petty details requiring long practice and experience, but it is a profession which has nothing in common with that of the officer who has to employ the power produced in carrying out tactical plans. The engineer produces the power, the deck officer turns it to account. From the very nature of things the first is subordinate to the second, whatever notions the self-esteem of the officers may lead them to entertain. . . . We cannot think that the plan proposed by the English Admiralty will suffice to solve the difficult problem which is presented by the engineer question in every Navy of the world." "When among our own Spencer Wilkinsons and Cope Cornfords will there arise a 'naval expert' to write such admirable sense as this?" says the Army and Navy Gazette, in commenting on M. Cloarec's views.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., who returned to Washington on Feb. 17 from his tour of the world, is naturally unwilling to speak of his inspection of the United States troops in the Philippines, inasmuch as his views will be given in an official report later on, but he does not hesitate to say that "our 20,000 men on duty in the islands are in fine condition." To those who have studied the reports of the Army officers in actual command of troops in the Philippines, this frank statement from General Miles will cause no surprise whatever, but to a certain small but valuable group of pessimists here in the United States it is the forerunner of a distinct and griev-

ous disappointment. These chronic whiners have been protesting for four years that white men could never live in the Philippines, that it was cruel to keep American soldiers there and that after a few months they would wither and die like sheep. Consequently, when it was announced that General Miles would make a tour of inspection among the troops stationed in the Philippines, these zealous fault-finders were convinced that his report would corroborate all they had said about the dreadful condition of the Army in the islands. Their hope, not to say their actual desire, in this respect, has already been rudely shattered by the brief unofficial statement from General Miles, and the chances are that their disappointment will be turned into mingled anger and woe by the detailed information of his official report. The opinion of General Miles regarding the condition of the troops in the Philippines is entirely in line with the view of General Chaffee, General Young, General Otis, General MacArthur and scores of officers of lesser rank, who have had long service in actual command in the archipelago. It is now in order for the whiners to charge that General Miles has either misrepresented the facts or that he doesn't know what he is talking about.

As a result of negotiations concluded in Washington on Feb. 13, the blockade maintained against Venezuela by Great Britain, Germany and Italy acting jointly, was raised on Feb. 17, and the differences among the governments named have been placed on the way to a peaceable settlement. Under the agreement mentioned above, Venezuela pledges an immediate cash payment of \$27,500 each to Great Britain, Germany and Italy and an additional sum of \$312,500 to Germany in five equal monthly installments beginning March 15. The question of whether the claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy shall have preferential treatment as against the claims of other creditor nations is referred to the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and it is stipulated that, pending the decision of that tribunal, thirty per cent. of the customs receipts of the ports of La Guayra and Porto Cabello shall be deposited with the representative of the Bank of England at Caracas. It is agreed that all vessels of the Venezuelan navy captured by the Allied squadrons shall be returned to Venezuela, that the treaties formerly existing between Venezuela and the allied powers shall be revived and confirmed, and that claims not covered in the protocol shall be submitted to mixed commissions, for which, in case of disagreement, an umpire shall be named by the President of the United States. Such in brief are the terms on which a war-like demonstration against an American republic by three powerful European monarchies has been abandoned. If the allies are satisfied with the results of their remarkable coercive enterprise against a weak and helpless nation, probably nobody else has a right to complain. But all hands should understand that it mustn't happen again.

One of the commendable minor provisions of the Army Appropriation Bill in its completed form is that which permits Army officers to deposit their pay with paymasters at three per cent. interest as is now done by enlisted men, with the understanding, however, that no officer's deposits shall at any time exceed \$5,000. This arrangement is not only an act of simple justice, in that it extends to officers a privilege already enjoyed by enlisted men, but it is thoroughly sound as a measure of military policy for the reason that it is designed to encourage habits of thrift, economy and correct living in the Army. It will be exceedingly helpful to officers stationed at posts remote from large centers of population, in that it will furnish them with the advantages of a savings bank of unquestionable security. The need of the facilities thus provided was so forcibly presented to the House Committee on Military Affairs by Adjutant General Corbin and Paymaster General Bates, that the adoption of the measure must be regarded as a positive victory for those officers.

Admiral Melville is naturally resentful of the report that he was about to ask for retirement in spite of the fact that he has been asked to continue as chief until the expiration of his assignment in August next. "The story is not true," says Admiral Melville. "I have never had the slightest intention of relinquishing my present position before the end of my assignment. To do so after the President and Secretary had directed that I continue to administer the bureau and remain on the active list for several months after reaching the age for compulsory retirement would be a very inconsiderate and ungracious act." The assurance that Admiral Melville will remain at the head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in which he has served so long and usefully, is particularly gratifying. Having reached the age for retirement in January, it was becoming to the Government to urge him to remain until the expiration of his present assignment, and equally becoming to him to agree to that arrangement.

From Fort Hancock, N.J., a correspondent writes: "We have had a series of entertainments which were very nicely conducted and very amusing. Chaplain I. H. B. Headley has shown a great interest in the men, and with their co-operation is making the otherwise monotonous winter evenings very enjoyable. One entertainment was exceptionally good; it was a 'Mock Court.' Officers and men attended in large numbers, and all pronounced it a great success. For the future the chaplain states he intends to have a conglomerated musical and stereopticon exhibition to which we are all looking forward. We have dances here about once in two weeks. The Y.M.C.A. is nearly completed, and will undoubtedly be a great addition to the pleasures of a soldier's life at Sandy Hook."



Judge Advocate General Lemly, of the Navy, in a recent communication has explained the action of the Navy Department in trying various persons in the naval service who were not furnished with a copy of the charges preferred against them at the time of their arrest. The explanation of Captain Lemly has particular reference to the recent decision of the Court of Claims in the case of John Smith vs. the United States, which we published in full in our issue of Feb. 14. This decision of the Court of Claims, as we then stated, will be taken on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Captain Lemly quotes the following opinion of the Attorney General, dated Jan. 18, 1890: "Upon consideration of Articles 24, 43, and 44 for the government of the Navy (Sec. 1624, Rev. Stat.): Held, that there may be two arrests, namely, (1) an arrest in an emergency, or upon discovery of the alleged wrongdoing, with a view to a preliminary examination, and, if necessary, the formulation and specification of charges; (2) an arrest for trial: Held, further, that Article 43 in the provision declaring that 'the person accused shall be furnished with a true copy of the charges, with the specification, at the time he is put under arrest,' has reference to the arrest for trial, and not to the arrest in the first instance." Also the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Johnson vs. Sagre, which says: "Article 43 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy (Rev. Stat., Sec. 1624), requiring the accused to be furnished with a copy of the charges and specifications 'at the time he is put under arrest' refers to his arrest for trial by court-martial; and if he is already in custody to await the result of a court of inquiry, is sufficiently complied with by delivering the copy to him immediately after the Secretary of the Navy has informed him of that result, and has ordered a court-martial to convene to try him." Captain Lemly says: "The opinion referred to, which was rendered before my incumbency of the office of judge advocate general of the Navy, has guided me in cases like that of John Smith vs. The United States, Court of Claims, No. 21,636, and the decision cited has been regarded as confirmatory of said opinion."

The fact that there is no disposition on the part of the War Department to accept the proposition to put the execution of the new Militia law into the hands of a special body of National Guard Officers to be appointed for the purpose, with an office at the War Department, will please the National Guard in general. It may disappoint the few who had hoped to get an office with high rank in a special bureau for the Militia it was expected would be established, but no one else. All matters relating to the application of the new Militia law, should be kept strictly within the jurisdiction of the War Department. To place any National Guard officers in power would give rise to endless jealousies, and would be otherwise ill advised and unsatisfactory. Army officers who understand their business and have no axes to grind, are the only ones who can properly be detailed to inspect, and attend to the carrying out of the new laws. They can perform their duties without any bias and their selection for that application of the new law is received by the Militia with practically unanimous approval. In spite of this, the plan for creating a special bureau of National Guard officers, is by no means dead, and will be urged from time to time in the interest of would be office holders. The scheme should be promptly killed. If the Government needs any advice, it can get it from the Adjutant Generals of the respective States. The purpose of the bill is to bring the Militia, so far as possible, up to the standard of the Regular Army, and to do this it is essential that the administrative functions it provides for should be entrusted to trained soldiers.

The French naval program makes a strong point of submarines. Nineteen are to be commenced in the Government dock yards, thirteen others completed and work is to be continued on thirteen, embracing three different types, designed respectively by Messieurs Romazotti, Bertin and Mougas. The first is of 160 tons displacement, having a length of 121 3-4 feet, and it will be propelled by two propellers, as compared with one adopted in most of the submarine boats. These propellers will be driven by an internal combustion motor, and it is expected that the speed of the submarine will be 10 1-2 knots. Another of the submarine boats has a displacement of 202 tons, the length being 135 feet 8 inches, and the speed in this case, it is expected, will be 11 knots. The other ship is still larger, her tonnage being 213 tons, and her length 143 feet 5 inches. She will have a single propeller, and will also, it is expected, make a speed of 10 1-2 knots. Of the eight battleships provided for two will be completed, while two others in the dockyards and four in private works will be advanced. None will be laid down. Of the sixteen armored cruisers, nine will be completed, six others in the dockyards will be advanced, and a new vessel will be laid down. This latter will be a vessel of 13,562 tons, having a length of 515 feet, a breadth of 70 feet 6 inches, and a draught of 26 feet 10 inches. With three engines driving triple screws, 30,000 h.p. is to be developed, so as to give a speed of 23 knots. One protected cruiser, 29 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 51 torpedo boats are also included in the program of naval increase.

Sergt. Kenney E. Ward, Troop H, 12th Cav., tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Clark, Texas, and found not guilty of failing to turn in to the exchange officer two

checks which he received in his official capacity as exchange steward, and guilty of failing to turn in to the exchange officer a third check, and through neglect losing the said check, was sentenced to forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his pay now due or to become due. General Grant, commanding the Department of Texas, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "In the foregoing case the record shows lack of care in its preparation, there being a number of misspelled words, seven slight errors in copying the charges, and other errors and omissions. A copy of the telegram granting leave to an absent member should have been appended. The question asked whether the accused objected to proceeding with the trial in the absence of a member was entirely unnecessary. The evidence shows an apparent looseness in conducting the affairs of the exchange at the time in question. The sentence is approved but in view of the fact that there was no loss to the exchange as a result of the accused's carelessness, it is remitted. Sergeant Ward will be released from arrest and returned to duty."

The Navy Department has tentatively decided that the North Atlantic Squadron will make a cruise next summer. Whether or not this plan will be adhered to greatly depends upon the amount of work done by the fleet during the next three months. The proposed trip of the North Atlantic Squadron, which will then be under the command of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, is but part of a general scheme of instruction mapped out by the General Board of the Navy several months ago, and of which the recent maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea and the extensive target practice planned for the coming weeks, is but the beginning. The purpose of this scheme is to familiarize the officers and men of the fleet with naval movements on a much larger and more comprehensive scale than has heretofore been attempted by the Navy. If it is decided by the General Board, as now seems quite probable, that the maneuvers should end with a long cruise in fleet formation, the Squadron will sail direct to the Azores, and possibly from there to Lisbon. If the Squadron goes to Europe in conformity with the plan it will consist of the Kearsarge (flagship), the Alabama, the Illinois, the Maine, the Iowa, the Massachusetts, and the Indiana.

In naming Mr. George B. Cortelyou as Secretary of the new executive Department of Commerce and Labor, President Roosevelt has given the broadest guaranty that the affairs of this department shall be administered with the thoroughness, fidelity and trained judgment which their importance requires. Mr. Cortelyou's training in the public service has been exceptionally practical and comprehensive. From the modest position of stenographer he has risen to the important post of Secretary to the President under two administrations, and it is commonly agreed that no abler or more useful and popular man has ever occupied that office. His promotion to the Cabinet as the first Secretary of a new department, which is destined to become one of the most important executive offices of the Government, is the just reward of demonstrated fitness, and his appointment is creditable in equal degree to himself and the President.

One of the local incidents of the stay in Savannah, Ga., of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, while upon his tour of inspection, was the inspecting of the celebrated Avondale Rifle Range, near that city, by his orders. Being unable to spare the time himself, he detailed his aide, Lieut. Roy B. Harper, for the duty. Lieutenant Harper spent an hour upon the range, in the company of several of the officers of the Georgia State troops, and expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with his visit. It is hoped that when the official report is filed and the War Department understands the advantages of the range, that the United States troops stationed near by, will be ordered into camp there, for their annual record practice. Great improvements are now in progress, and the inspection was made upon the request of the officers of the Savannah military.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., arrived at New York on Feb. 15 on the Lucania, after an absence of five months, in which he has circumnavigated the globe, been entertained by the Emperor and the Empress Dowager of China, and King Edward of England, has visited the insular possessions of this country in the Pacific Ocean, and has inspected the armies of some of the countries he visited. General Miles will make a report of his observations abroad, which promises to be very interesting. He was accompanied by Mrs. Miles, Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., Mrs. Maus, Henry C. Rouse, New York; F. B. W. Borg of Cincinnati, and Sherman Hoyt. The General returned to Washington, D.C., on Feb. 17.

Senator Grady, of Pennsylvania, on Feb. 10, in the State Legislature, introduced a joint resolution, which was immediately reported out of committee, creating a commission to select a silver service, to be presented to the battleship Pennsylvania, now being constructed at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, and appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the commission, or so much of the same as may be necessary, and that a committee be appointed, consisting of five members of the Senate and ten members of the House of Representatives, to arrange and participate in the presentation exercises.

#### QUESTION OF LINEAL RANK AGAIN.

We continue to receive inquiries concerning the plans adopted by the War Department for the determination of the lineal rank of lieutenants and are glad to get them, and to answer them. We fully understand and sympathize with the anxiety of the young men, whose order of precedence is involved in the solution of this question, that no injustice should be done them and, so far as it is in our power to do so, we are anxious to make clear to them the principles that have guided the Secretary, from whose decision there is no appeal, in deciding the question submitted to him. It seems to us that the difficulty our correspondents have had in understanding this matter of lineal rank is due to the fact that they confuse the dates of appointment and acceptance with the date of rank. The date upon which an officer's appointment or commission actually issues, or the date upon which it is accepted, has no bearing whatever upon the question of rank. The date of rank as given in the commission is the only one recognized in fixing the relative positions of officers in the several arms of the Service. The original vacancies which were created or caused by the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, were not all filled until more than a year after the date of the passage of the act, but the appointees in the Cavalry and Infantry arms were all given rank in their commissions from Feb. 2, 1901, and that date is the only one which is considered in fixing their relative rank in the Army. This course was taken in order that all appointees should have an equal chance for advancement in the future. It was considered unjust that those who were selected last, or those who accepted last, should be outranked by those who actually got in service sooner, frequently by the mere fact that they were more accessible.

The Secretary of War, after full consideration of all the questions involved, decided that all who had been appointed, and who had not had the prior commissioned service which the law required to be taken into account, but who had had enlisted service of more than one year, should be treated the same as enlisted men who competed for commissions after one year's service, as provided by the act of July 30, 1892, as modified by the act of Feb. 2, 1901. He also decided that those who had had enlisted service of less than a year, and who could not have been competitors had they been in the Service at the time of the passage of the act, should be treated the same as appointees from civil life.

The act of July 30, 1892, required that competitors should be appointed in the order of precedence as fixed by the final examination, and this necessarily involved precedence in rank on the part of those who passed higher. This rule was applied to the competitors, as well as to those who were not competitors, but who had had more than a year's enlisted service and were appointed under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and the list as last published was arranged accordingly, i.e., all who had had one year of more of enlisted service and had the same date of rank, were made to rank, as between themselves, according to their standing in examination. Those who had had less than one year's enlisted service were placed in the civilian class and ranked with other civilians according to standing in examination. The general law on the subject gives precedence to enlisted competitors over those of the civilian class, and all who had had more than one year's enlisted service were, therefore, placed above all those who had not had such service.

No argument based upon the actual time of appointment, or of acceptance, can have any bearing on this matter. The correspondents who quote the Army Register will find, if they will examine it closely, that the relative positions of all officers of the Army, wherever they may find them in the Register, are based upon their date of rank entirely, except in the cases of former commissioned officers of Volunteers commissioned as lieutenants in the Artillery arm under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, whose rank is fixed according to the interpretation by the War Department of the meaning of that act without reference to any other law or regulation on the subject.

We appreciate the difficulties our correspondents have had in understanding the action of the War Department, and shall always be glad to answer questions concerning it to the best of our ability, bearing in mind the fact that the authority to determine this question of rank rests with the Department and that there is no escape, so far as we can see, from the loyal acceptance of its conclusions.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, Feb. 2, 1903, expressing his disapproval of what is known as the Bankhead bill, H.R. 16405, the Adjutant General said:

The matter of arranging the lineal and relative rank of lieutenants appointed under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, has been thoroughly considered by the Secretary of War, who has given specific instructions as to the arrangement. The bill now submitted may be intended to give credit for all commissioned service before and after Feb. 2, 1901, and up to a certain date, but it does not fix the date; or up to the date of the approval of the act in case it should pass. But it uses the term "prior commissioned service," which would doubtless be construed, as heretofore, as meaning commissioned service prior to date of rank as given in the commission, and this would be simply to re-enact section 1219, Revised Statutes, which has been carried out in all cases except those of the ex-volunteer officers appointed under act of Feb. 2, 1901. The manner in which it is intended to affect this class of officers, as compared with those who were in the Service when the act passed, does not seem clear. The last clause, as to counting service from date of enrollment instead of muster-in, would make some changes.

The following is the language used by the Secretary of War, under date of June 24, 1902, in a communication to the chairman of the House Military Committee, with



reference to fixing the rank of appointees to the Artillery Arm, under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901:

"Owing to the proviso in that act, which was inserted in the House, and states 'that the increase of officers of Artillery shall be only in proportion to the increase of men,' it was necessary to divide the increase into fixed increments. As the addition to the Artillery equalled six three-battalion regiments, instructions were given that one-sixth of the promotions and appointments in the Artillery would be made and as soon as an additional sixth of the number of recruits required could be enlisted, a second increment of one-sixth of the officers would be promoted or appointed.

"In pursuance to these instructions it required some months to complete the organization of the Artillery. In the selection of volunteer officers for assignment to the Artillery, a careful search of the examination papers was made, and those showing the greatest aptitude in mathematics and having the highest marks on examination, were selected as far as possible for the Artillery.

"Under the ordinary rules hitherto prevailing, the officers in each increment would take rank according to the dates of commission and their lineal rank would be based by the length of their previous commissioned service, but the act of Feb. 2, 1901, specifically states in section 28 that officers who have served as volunteers 'may be appointed to the grades of first and second lieutenants in the Regular Army, taking rank in the respective grades according to seniority as determined by length of prior commissioned service.'

"In order to carry out this law it was necessary to fix upon a date to which all service must be computed and the uniform custom by all precedent in organization involving increments in the Army, is to give commissions the date of the approval of the act. It was impossible to examine and appoint all the volunteer officers for the Cavalry and Infantry on Feb. 2, 1901, and, as a matter of fact, these examinations and assignments have continued for more than a year. If any other rule than that of arranging the lists to date from Feb. 2, 1901, were adopted for the Artillery, it should also apply to the Cavalry and Infantry, although the law did not require these branches to be increased in officers only as the men were enlisted, as was the case in the Artillery branch. If the officers of each group assigned to the Artillery were arranged amongst themselves, as of the dates the various increments took place in that arm, it would be entirely probable that many officers of volunteers who were appointed to the first vacancies would have a marked advantage over other volunteer officers of longer service, but whose examinations were delayed by reason of their absence in the Philippines where they were performing hard field service.

"There appears to be no possible way to comply with the direction of the statute that these officers shall be arranged according to the length of their prior commissioned service, except to consider their appointments as having all been designated on the same date, Feb. 2, 1901. Any other course would result in arranging them not according to prior commissioned service, but according to the incidents of time and examination. The date selected in order to arrange them according to the statute must be of the date before the appointment of any one—that is to say, the date of the passage of the act."

In view of all the actions already taken, of the joint resolution which the Secretary of War has commended to Congress, and of the disturbances in the rank of officers as already fixed, it is strongly recommended that this bill do not pass.

As we have before stated, the Secretary of War has expressed his disapproval of the Bankhead bill, in the form of an indorsement upon the letter of General Corbin, in which the Secretary said: "As all of the officers provided for by the act of Feb. 2, 1901, have been appointed and accepted their commissions, I do not think it would be advisable to enact a law which, by increasing the rank of some of the appointees from the Volunteer force, would decrease the rank of others. It would, of course, be very gratifying to those whose rank would be increased, but it would be very unfair to those whose rank would be decreased without their having any opportunity to be heard upon it." Accompanying the letter of the Adjutant General was the following letter:

Fort Niagara, Jan. 26, 1903.

The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.  
Sir: I have the honor to submit to you my protest, which I believe represents that of the class of 1899, U.S. Military Academy, against the unjust measure, H.R. No. 16406, introduced by Representative Bankhead.

The members of the class of '99, U.S. Military Academy, with which I graduated, entered the Military Academy in June, 1895, and have been continuously since then in the Military Service of the United States—the greater portion of the class having served in the Philippines, China, Cuba or Porto Rico the greater part of the time since graduation.

We believe that the ex-volunteer officers, as a whole, in whose behalf this bill was undoubtedly introduced, were no more competent to perform the duties of officers, owing to their short military service principally in camps of instruction during 1898 and until our class graduated Feb. 15, 1899, than was our class after almost four years of constant hard study and service at the Military Academy under officers of the Regular Army.

Should the proposed bill become a law, the loss of the class of '99, U.S. Military Academy, in the Infantry alone would be about 75 files; in the Cavalry about 44 files, and in the Artillery about 85 files.

Surely everything cannot depend upon the mere period of time a man has been fortunate enough to hold a commission.

Why should not the service of an enlisted man or cadet for from two to four years be considered as of as great value as six months or a year spent by a newly appointed officer in the volunteer camps of 1898?

The class of 1899 requested to be graduated or allowed to serve from the very beginning of the Spanish-American War, but the request was without avail, and having taken the oath to serve eight years, unless sooner discharged, three years of which we had completed, we could not attain our desire for service without needlessly sacrificing all we had gained during the three years at the Military Academy.

I respectfully invite your attention to the enclosed paper, which is an extract from a letter submitted during the first part of May, 1898, by the class president, R. C. Foy, for and on behalf of the class of 1899. The original, I believe, will be found on file at the Military Academy.

Owing to our request not being granted, we of the Infantry are over 120 files lower on the lineal list, and some 300 files lower on the relative list than we would have otherwise been had we been commissioned in 1898 as requested.

We therefore request that we be not again lowered in lineal rank through circumstances entirely beyond our control.

We awaited with anxiety the honorable Secretary of War's interpretation of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and accepted his decision as final.

Now, however, in view of the bill proposed by Representative Bankhead, we feel compelled to enter our protest to you and to depend on the protection of the War Department to prevent the passage of H.R. 16406, which is certainly not based on justice and the rights of all concerned and is class legislation of the most unfair type.

It is needless for me to cite particular cases where the arrangement of officers on the lineal list in accordance with existing laws would be entirely reversed, and the present rank, as determined by percentage or length of commissioned service, ignored.

If it does not meet with the disapproval of the honorable Secretary of War, I would respectfully request that the communication be referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs. Very respectfully,

F. R. BROWN, 1st Lieut. and Batt. Adj., 9th Inf.

The request of the class of 1899 referred to by Lieutenant Brown is contained in the following extract from a communication signed by the class president for and on behalf of the class and addressed to the Superintendent of the Military Academy:

To the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy.

Sir: With your permission the class of '99 of the Military Academy present to you the following facts, with their views thereon, and beg that you give them such consideration as they may in your judgment merit.

That owing to the war in which the country is at present involved, the Regular Army has been recently largely increased, and a corresponding greater number of officers required. That if the war should continue for any considerable time, the Army must again be increased or recruited, and the Government would be, as it is now, in need of well qualified officers.

That the Government must accept the services of men who, though their patriotism cannot be doubted, are not fitted for command, either by military education, training, service or discipline.

That while the academy has in time of peace succeeded in filling many of the vacancies occurring in the ranks of the officers with its graduates, in war the quota furnished by the academy has been and must be small as compared to the number who meritoriously gain their commissions through gallant service, and those who become officers through political preference, and otherwise. Small as the number of graduates have been, however, they have formed the nucleus from which have grown the training, the discipline, the efficiency of all the armies of the United States.

That the class of '99 is about to complete so much of the course as is contained in the first three years at this institution. To doubt that our capabilities and our present qualifications are far superior to those of many who are now succeeding to subordinate commands in the Army, would be to doubt the value of the practical and theoretical instruction that for the last three years we have received here.

That if the war continues and our class be held here until the regular time of its graduation, we would receive our commissions, if any at all, only to serve under men whose term of military service is not equal to our own, and who have received their commissions and rank as gifts of war from which we had been restrained by military authority.

That the same spirit that prompted many of us to enter this institution would have moved us perhaps to enter the Volunteer Service, and that we are debared from equal advantage with young men of our own class and standing who, not being under military authority, are free to act.

We believe that the present officers of the Army would prefer that we now serve under them, though we have not completed the entire course at the academy, rather than that we subsequently serve under men whose military service and record belong to the period of war alone.

It is not, nor has it ever been, the desire of the class to evade any part of the course at the academy. But we can but believe that in the event of a prolongation of hostilities some means might be devised by which an early but not premature graduation could be effected. To make such preparation, with a view to active service, the efforts upon the part of the class would be untiring.

It is, and should be, the desire of every cadet to receive a diploma, the crown and consummation of his labors. We believe that the remainder of the present course might be condensed or abridged so that it might be completed in a few months; that having completed such course we might be given our diplomas and receive the commissions which must otherwise go to those who have not striven so laboriously for them; and that the high standing of the academy would never suffer thereby.

We believe that the benefits to be derived from active service would go far to compensate for what we might lose by not taking entire course; and if the war be prolonged, active service therein, even at the expense of an early graduation, would but enhance our value and our record hereafter as officers of the Army.

We are informed that the second class at this institution was graduated prior to its regular time in 1861, and while the circumstances of that case may not exactly correspond to the present conditions, we believe that there is a similarity sufficient to make it a precedent.

That the academy must be maintained in war as well as in peace is too true to admit of doubt or denial. But its maintenance depends not upon one class alone. There are only three classes here now; in a few weeks or months the battalion will evidently be in the same high state of efficiency as formerly; we see not why the same would not be true five months hence, when there will be three classes exclusive of our own.

We were sent here by our people; they know that we have been in the Military Service for three years; they expect our services; we must meet them and their inquiries if we remain here, while others less favored perhaps bear our country's arms, in all except military circles the truth must cause us embarrassment. With frankness must we admit that there are many motives which now conspire to prompt us.

The diploma, toward which all our efforts have been diligently directed; the commission which we hope some day to obtain; the honor to be achieved on the field, but higher than any or all of these comes the response to what we deem our duty—a response to our country's call.

#### THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

The British War Office in its organization more nearly approaches our War Department than the war office of any other European power. Like most other British institutions, it has risen from remarkably small beginnings and its present state is very different from its original one. The germ of the 1903 establishment may be found in a body known as the "Board of Ordnance," which was first inaugurated about five centuries ago. For the most part the duties of this "board" were confined to administering to the needs of the artillery and engineer branches, the cavalry and infantry being left in great measure to look after themselves. The payment of the troops was regarded as a more or less secondary consideration at that time, and it seems to have been nobody's special business to see that they received their just dues. In the year 1620, however, the forces electrified the Government by adopting the policy of "no pay no fight!" In the crisis that arose a separate department to deal with this matter was formed among the members of the Privy Council. It was presided over by an official, styled the "Secretary at War," in whom was vested the control of all military expenditure. The post remained in existence until 1855, when it was combined with that of the Secretary of State for War, who is now Sir John Brodric.

Prior to the year 1863, the war secretary was required to direct the affairs of the colonies as well. A task so far beyond the capabilities of one man, that the work of neither department was performed satisfactorily, and, with the expansion of the army, things rapidly went from bad to worse. Then came the outbreak of the Crimean campaign, with the practical collapse of the War Office, which convinced the Government of the impossibility of carrying on the old order of things any longer. Among the numerous and drastic reforms that were then instituted may be men-

tioned the separating of the affairs of the Colonies from those of the army, the abolishing of the antiquated and inefficient Board of Ordnance, and the investing of the commander-in-chief for the first time with a little real responsibility. Other changes that were introduced about this date into the military system had for their object the defining in precise terms of the authority to be exercised respectively by the heads of the military and civilian elements at the War Office. The system thus inaugurated appears to have given satisfaction. At any rate, Lord Wolseley (who preceded Earl Roberts as commander-in-chief), has described it as "the only one which will answer the national ends—under it the army steadily improved year by year."

To the undisguised consternation of every one who had the real interests of the British army at heart, the system was suddenly altered in November, 1895. The commander-in-chief was deprived at a moment's notice of nearly all of his old powers, and the disciplining, training, and educating of the troops was placed in other hands. Both he and his military assistants became subordinates to the civilian Secretary of State and a number of civilian clerks, the majority of whom were scarcely in a position to know one end of a rifle from the other. As a consequence of the severe criticism which this policy evoked, fresh orders were subsequently promulgated, restoring matters in great measure to their old footing. Much mischief, however had been done in the interval, for the military and civil elements at the War Office have always been at loggerheads, the soldiers chafing at having to take orders from civilians and the civilians contending that soldiers should use swords and have nothing to do with pens.

The last order on the subject of War Office administration defines the duties of the heads of the principal departments charged with the direction of military matters. In accordance with this order the commander-in-chief exercises general command, issues "Army Orders" and holds periodical inspections of the troops. He is the principal adviser of the Secretary of State on all military questions; and is charged with the control or general supervision of the other military departments of the War Office.

He is charged with the general distribution of the army, and with the selection and proposal of fit and proper persons to be recommended for commissions in the regular forces, and of fit and proper officers, whether of the regular or auxiliary forces, for promotion, for staff and other military appointments, and for military honors and rewards. In his absence the senior officer of the headquarters staff acts for him.

Under the contract of the commander-in-chief the adjutant general is charged with discipline, military education and training; with matters relating to the general efficiency of the Army, and the effective strength of its units; with the allocation of the troops to their respective duties; with patterns of clothing and necessities, and with the maintenance of returns and statistics connected with the personnel of the army; with enlisting and discharging men. He annually submits proposals to the commander-in-chief for the establishments for all the above services.

The director general of mobilization and military intelligence is charged with the preparation and maintenance of detailed plans for the military defence of the Empire, and for the organization and mobilization of the regular and auxiliary forces; with the preparation and maintenance of schemes of offensive and defensive operations, and the collection and distribution of information relating to military geography, resources, and armed forces of foreign countries, and of the British colonies and possessions.

The military secretary deals with appointments, promotions, the educational qualifications required for candidates for commissions in the army, and is charged with the administration of the educational establishments.

The quartermaster general is charged with supplying the army with food, forage, fuel and light, quarters, transportation; with the movement of troops, and with the distribution of their barracks stores and equipment. He administers the army service corps, the pay department, the veterinary department, and the establishments employed on the above services; submits proposals for the annual estimates, and advises the Secretary of State on all questions connected with the duties of his department. He is required to make such inspections as may be necessary to secure the efficiency of the services under his control.

The inspector general of fortifications is charged with the selection of sites for barracks, ranges, and maneuvering grounds, with the construction and maintenance of fortifications, barracks, and store buildings, and the inspection of ordnance factory buildings and engineers stores; with the control of military railways and telegraphs and engineer stores; with the purchase of land and the custody of War Office lands and unoccupied buildings; with advising as to the design and issue of royal engineers and submarine mining stores. He advises as to the general distribution of the engineers, and as to the appointment of officers to, or their removal from, responsible positions in connection with works. He also advises on all questions relating to the technical instruction of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and makes such inspections to test the professional training of officers and men of the corps, and to secure the efficiency of services under his control, and advises the Secretary of State on questions connected with the duties of his department.

The director general of ordnance supplies the army with warlike stores, except engineer stores, equipment and clothing; direction of the ordnance committee and manufacturing departments of the army; deals with questions of armament, of patterns of inventions and designs, inspects all stores, except engineer, medical and veterinary stores, whether supplied by the manufacturing departments or by contractors; administers the army ordnance department and Army ordnance corps, and makes such inspections as may be necessary to secure the efficiency of the service under his control. He also advises the Secretary of State on questions connected with the duties of his departments.

The director general, army medical department is charged with the administration of the medical establishments of the army and of the royal army medical corps.

The financial secretary receives the annual estimates for army services, and with them those for submission to Parliament. He reviews proposals for new expenditure, or for any proposed redistribution of the sums allotted to the different sub-heads of the votes for army services. He has charge of the accounts for all expenditure of cash and stores, audits and allows, but records them under their proper head in the annual account for Parliament; issues all warrants for the payment of moneys, and makes all imposts to accountants and others. He has the financial control of the manu-



facturing departments of the arm, records all contracts for army services, and advises the Secretary of State on all questions of army expenditure.

The first commander-in-chief ever appointed in the British army was George, Duke of Albermarle, the office being conferred on him in the year 1690. Until 1774, however, the title was that of "captain general" and it was not until the commencement of the nineteenth century that the expression "commander-in-chief" was formally adopted. It has been held by a long line of distinguished soldiers, several of whom are worthy to rank high with the great generals of the world.

#### SECRETARY ROOT EXPLAINS.

Secretary Root this week for the first time gave in detail his reasons for so arranging the lieutenants of the Army according to their lineal rank as to give rise to complaints which have led the Senate to defer action on the nominations of lieutenants appointed under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and promoted since to the higher grades. In order that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs might have in detail Secretary Root's reasons for arranging the lineal lists, Senator Cockrell wrote the following self-explanatory letter: "Washington, Feb. 6, 1903.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"As you are aware, many nominations are pending of selections for appointments made under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and sundry bills and measures have been presented for legislation fixing the date of rank or relative rank among the selections. Senate Resolution No. 122 is one of the measures proposed to fix the lineal and relative rank of the officers of the Artillery arm, and has been referred to a sub-committee composed of Senator Scott and myself.

"I have received your favor of Jan. 27, together with copies of your letters addressed to Senator Scott, of date of June 20, 1902, and to Senator Hawley, of date of June 24, 1902. I have submitted them all to those who contend that your method of determining the lineal and relative rank, under the law, is not in accordance with the fair and proper interpretation and construction of that law. As this is an important question and should be fairly and fully acted upon, I herein send you a statement which I have had prepared with what might be considered objections to the nominations and the fixing of the lineal and relative rank.

"I desire to get the whole question in such form that it may be printed, and I send you the enclosure with the request that you will prepare a statement showing exactly how you interpreted the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and how you have arranged the nominations and appointments made from time to time, that is, what principle has guided you in this matter.

"When you were before the Military Committee late one evening, when we had no reporter, you gave what I thought was the clearest and most precise statement, and I think, much more explicit than that in your favor and the letters therein referred to. Please make such a statement, and then give your objection to the propositions made and arguments contained in the enclosure, so that I may have both presented together as one document.

"Your earliest attention and reply will very greatly oblige the committee, which is very anxious to dispose of the nomination and legislation at the earliest possible date.

"Very respectfully,

"F. M. Cockrell."

The memorandum referred to in Senator Cockrell's letter, based upon the arguments advanced by the dissatisfied lieutenants, and presenting their reasons for objecting to Secretary Root's interpretation of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, is as follows:

#### I.

When the act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," took effect, on the second day of February, 1901, a good many lieutenants, 1st and 2d, were in the Regular Army, every one of them commissioned to rank from some specified date, prior to Feb. 2, 1901.

Under the twenty-eighth section of that act more lieutenants, 1st and 2d, were appointed, most of them to rank from Feb. 2, 1901, but a considerable number in the Artillery to rank later dates, May, July, August and September, 1901, and still later.

The first paragraph of this Section 28 reserves places for the West Point graduates of 1901, in these words:

Sec. 28. That vacancies in the grade of field officer and captain, created by this act, in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in each branch respectively. Vacancies existing after the promotions have been made shall be provided for as follows: A sufficient number shall be reserved in the grade of 2d lieutenant for the next graduating class of the United States Military Academy.

By operation of laws in force on Feb. 2, 1901, and for many years before that date, and still in force, the members of each West Point class, upon graduation, are to be appointed—or, better expressed, to be promoted—to the grade of 2d lieutenant.

Here are a few quotations from these laws:

By act of Congress of Dec. 20, 1886, (Supplement to Revised Statutes, vol. 1, p. 517) it is provided "That every cadet who has heretofore graduated or may hereafter graduate at the West Point Military Academy, and who has been or may hereafter be commissioned as 2d lieutenant in the Army of the United States, under the laws appointing such graduates to the Army, shall be allowed full pay as 2d lieutenant from the date of his graduation to the date of his acceptance of and qualification under his commission and during his graduation leave, in accordance with the uniform practice which has prevailed since the establishment of the Military Academy."

By the act of June 18, 1878, (Sup. to R.S., vol. 1, p. 188), it is enacted "That hereafter all vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenants shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy so long as any such remain in service unassigned."

"Each cadet shall sign articles, with the consent of his parents or guardian, if he be a minor, and if any he have, by which he shall engage to serve eight years unless sooner discharged." (R.S. Sec. 1321).

The law also is (act May 17, 1886, Sup. R.S., vol. p. 401) that the West Point graduate "may be promoted and commissioned as a 2d lieutenant in any arm or corps of the Army," etc.

In case there be no vacancy, still he may be promoted to a 2d lieutenancy, with full pay and allowance.

The cadet enters the Army for eight years, and on graduation is to be promoted to 2d lieutenant.

With the first paragraph of Sec. 28 eliminated, the West Point Class of 1901, (graduated earlier than the usual graduation date), by virtue of prior existing laws, would fill the first vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant. The question is whether the express reservation of places for them shall be given such interpretation as to take from them part of what they would have in the absence of it.

Each of these graduates was commissioned to rank from Feb. 2, 1901. The reservation of places for them in the grade of 2d lieutenant is the first provision made in the act of Feb. 2, 1901, for the appointment of lieutenants, after which provision is made for the appointment of other lieutenants, the second paragraph of Sec. 28 providing for the appointment of Volunteer officers, and the third and concluding paragraph providing for the appointment of enlisted Volunteers, upon terms of equality with enlisted regulars.

The graduation certificate is the legal evidence that the West Point cadet, already in the military establishment under agreement to serve eight years, is qualified for promotion to a 2d lieutenancy.

The Volunteer, however, whether officer or enlisted man, is ineligible to appointment until after examination, and even then none of the Volunteer officers are eligible except, in the language of the law, "those who establish their fitness before these examining boards." (Sec. 28).

The reservation of places for this West Point class, as made in the first paragraph of Sec. 28, is declarative of a purpose to respect the existing laws giving them first places, or it is meaningless and purposeless, or it takes from them something of which but for it they would have. To give it the first of these interpretations is to make it consistent as well as effective; to give it the second interpretation is not allowable if it be reasonably possible to give it a sensible meaning; to give it the third interpretation is to impute dishonesty to the lawmakers, by causing them to make a pretense of reserving something for the graduates while intending by gratuitous hypocrisy to take something from them.

#### II.

Having established their "fitness" by the examination test and being appointed, these Volunteer officers, so it is provided in the second paragraph of Sec. 28, take rank "according to seniority as determined by length of prior commissioned service." To what does prior refer—what prior commissioned service? It is commissioned service prior to the passage of the act, prior to Feb. 2, 1901? If so, what force can we find in the words immediately following those quoted; "but no person appointed under the provision of this section shall be placed above another in the same grade with longer commissioned service?"

And note the words next following and concluding the paragraph: "And nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned in the Regular Army."

If the rank is to be determined by commissioned service prior to Feb. 2, 1901, how would it be possible after thus determining it to find any person "appointed under the provisions of this section (28) placed above another in the same grade with longer commissioned service?" By the construction or interpretation that the "prior commissioned service" mentioned in the law is commissioned service before Feb. 2, 1901, the prohibition is annulled and the prohibited thing done. It is not necessary to cite examples—whenever chooses may find them in the published lists of officers of the grades of 1st and 2d lieutenants. But if by "prior commissioned service" as applied to any particular Volunteer officer, is meant his commissioned service before he enters the Regular Army as a lieutenant, as compared with the commissioned service of other Volunteer officers entering the Army at the same time he enters it, or even those already in it in the same grade, the prohibition is not meaningless—as well as useless.

If it be suggested that there is equity in disregarding the specified date from which the officer is commissioned to rank, two answers might be given, but one would suffice: the reverse of equity must necessarily result. For instance, suppose, A went into the Regular Army say June 1, 1898, and B went into the Volunteers, say May 31, 1898, and each serves as a commissioned officer until Feb. 2, 1901, when B, the Volunteer officer, is honorably discharged. After being out of service until May, or July, or August, or September, 1901, B is appointed to a lieutenancy of the same grade as that which A holds, and in the same arm of the Service. A has been in the Service as a commissioned officer during all the months when B, after discharge, was in civil life. When B enters the Army by appointment under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, but months later, computing to the date of his entering the Regulars under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, where is the equity in placing B above A? There is none.

Take another case, C and D both are Volunteer officers, D having one day more of commissioned service than C on Feb. 2, 1901, on which day C, by appointment under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, goes into the Regular Army as a lieutenant, and in May, or July, or August, in the same arm of the Service, having been in civil life during the intervening months, while C has been serving as lieutenant. In this case if D be placed above C equity should not be credited or charged with the deed.

The limitation "but no person appointed under the provision of this section shall be placed above another in the same grade with longer commissioned service," has a proper, legal, equitable application to just such cases as these instances, but is without use or meaning if prior relates to the date of taking effect of the act instead of the date of appointment or entering the Army, or from which by the terms of his commission the officer is to rank.

Another case might be stated. Two Volunteer officers, E and F, are appointed lieutenants of the same grade in the same arm of the Service at the same time, say Feb. 2, 1901. E accepts at once, and after serving six months or a year, he finds F accepting and coming in. When appointed F had a month more commissioned service than E, but when F accepted his appointment and enters the Army under it, the commissioned service of E exceeds F's commissioned service by several months. Does the law provide that F shall rank E? Does not the clause just quoted forbid it? And where is the equity of placing F above E?

#### III.

The concluding provision of the second paragraph of section 28 is that "nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned in the Regular Army."

Suppose one of these officers, on Feb. 2, 1901, stood at the head of the list in his grade, and that on that day, or at any later date, a volunteer officer was appointed under section 28 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, to be an officer of the same grade in the same arm of the Service, and was placed above the officer "heretofore commissioned"; suppose a dozen or half a hundred volunteer

officers, appointed under the same section, were placed above the officer "heretofore commissioned in the Regular Army," would or would not there be any "change" in the "relative rank" of such officer? From standing at the head of the list, the "heretofore commissioned" officer is made to stand second or thirteenth or fifty-first, by reason of the placing over him of one or twelve or fifty volunteer officers, appointed by virtue of section 28.

If the promotion is made from a particular list the officer "heretofore commissioned" will be promoted if he stands at the head of that list, but if others have been placed above him he will not be the one promoted. Then is his "relative rank" changed by putting the others above him? Shall we say yes, or shall we say it is impossible to answer the question without knowing whether any officer "heretofore commissioned" has gone above him; that putting fifty new volunteer officers above him does not "change" his "relative rank," but that putting one officer "heretofore commissioned" above him does change his relative rank?

It is provided in this second clause of section 28 that the volunteers examined and appointed under its provisions shall take rank as therein specified, and as to them alone is anything said about rank, except that the relative rank of those in the Regular Army before them shall not be changed.

There could be neither prospect nor danger that anything in this act would change the relative rank of officers already in the Regular Army, unless the act might be so construed as to place some of these volunteers above them in the same grade, and to prevent that the prohibition against changing the relative rank of any of them was inserted.

Every limitation of the second paragraph of section 28 must operate upon the volunteer officers for whose appointment it provides. Instead of reading "among themselves" into the clause in which the "heretofore commissioned" officers are mentioned, and thereby reducing it to nothingness, those words, "among themselves," may be fairly read into the clause about the taking rank of the volunteer officers, thus giving to that clause a meaning which will bring order out of chaos into which the other reading throws the whole matter.

#### IV.

Precedence, the right to command, the right to promote, all of which seniority gives, are material things; material not only as between A and B, but equally material as between A and C, or B and C—material to all concerned, all who may be affected.

If anything is preserved to the officer in the Regular Army, commissioned as such before the passage of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, it must be his rank, his number in the list upon which he then stood, as he then stood upon it.

Before the act of Feb. 2, 1901, the officers were placed upon the several lists in order of rank as determined by their respective commissions. Then an officer without previous service, appointed to rank from the first day of the month above another officer in the same grade, commissioned to rank from the second day of the same month, even though the latter had years of previous commissioned service.

Now we are told that a third officer of the same grade, appointed under this same paragraph of section 28 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, could be legally placed above the others, if on the day of the taking effect of that act he had no longer commissioned service than either of them; he must go below both because his commissioned service at that date exceeded that of the first of those officers, but was less than that of the second.

If this is the law, the hardship, the confusion, the shifting and changing to which it leads must be endured in the absence of further legislation; but if the law, correctly understood and applied, would bring order out of chaos, stability instead of shifting and change, and work no needless hardship, it certainly is important to get at the right of the matter.

The third officer is placed below both the first and the second because, as the claim is, he cannot be legally placed above the second, though he would go above the first, if the second were eliminated. This case, as instanced by those who uphold the latest arrangement of the list of officers, shows well indeed how unjust the law is, if correctly applied in the arrangement of those lists. In the case stated, we find that the officer placed first should be third, the one placed third should be first, according to the contention.

The argument for the arrangement out of which such cases as the one stated arise is that the second officer cannot be placed above the first, although his previous commissioned service exceeds that of the other, because it is provided in the second paragraph of section 28 that "nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned in the Regular Army"; and that the third cannot be placed above either of the others, because in the paragraph mentioned it is also provided that "no person appointed under the provisions of this section shall be placed above another in the same grade with longer commissioned service." At the same time it is asserted that a fourth officer from the volunteers should be placed above the three, if he had longer commissioned service on Feb. 2, 1901, than any of them, even though he had less than the others when appointed.

On this theory, it is supposed that if the second officer drops out by death, resignation in any other way, the third officer will go above the first.

All this confusion, uncertainty, change and injustice will be ended if the law be construed, as it fairly and reasonably may be, as providing that no one appointed under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, shall be placed above another of the same grade, commissioned before the passage of that act; and that among officers appointed under paragraph 2 of section 28, no one shall be placed above another with longer commissioned service, subject to the power of the President and the Senate to fix the respective dates from which those appointed shall rank.

This reading of the law makes all parts of it effective, works no injustice, requires no shifting or changing whereby one shall go up and another down, not on account of anything done by either, but through the act of a third person, theretofore ranking one by the other.

#### V.

With reference to the Artillery, it is specially provided (section 5) "that all officers of the Artillery shall be placed on one list, in respect to promotion, according to seniority in their several grades," and this seniority is determined, as between officers of the same grade, commissioned to rank from different dates, by priority of date.

Section 8 requires "that the increase herein provided for the Artillery shall be made as follows: Not less than 20 per centum before July 1, 1901, and not less than 20 per centum each succeeding twelve months until the total number provided for shall have been attained."

This section also requires that "the increase of officers of Artillery shall only be in proportion to the increase of men." Of course, "at least 20 per centum" of any increase in anything cannot be made in a fourth year or a third year if at all, or 100 per centum, of the entire increase be made before either of these years begins. Could it be possible that an officer of the Artillery, appointed before July 1, 1901, and serving as such continuously from that date of appointment, could be ranked by another Artillery officer of the same grade, appointed just before July 1, 1901, on the ground that the latter, although in civil life from the appointment of the former until his own appointment, had a year or a month, or a day even, of commissioned service, prior to Feb. 2, 1901, more than the other had?

If so, how unjust, how absurd, the law. If not, then no officer not in the first increment can rank one of the same grade in the increment. And if any were appointed otherwise than "in proportion to the increase



of men," surely they cannot rank others of the same grade, and earlier appointed "in proportion to the increase of men."

Unless it be with reference solely to and among the officers provided for in the second paragraph of section 28, there is not a syllable in the entire act of Feb. 2, 1901, which changes or impairs the force of the established rule that among officers of the same grade, commissioned to rank from different dates, seniority, priority, the right to promotion, all must be accorded to him whose commission ranks him from the earliest date.

#### VI.

It is assumed that under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, rank may be, or must be, determined without reference to the date specified in a commission as that from which the officer commissioned is to rank, though it is admitted that prior to the passage of the act the specified date in the commission established the rank of the officer holding it as above that of all others in the same grade, commissioned to rank from a later date.

It is submitted that there is nothing whatever in the act, nothing fairly deducible from it, to warrant this assumption, and assumption it is.

The President might have nominated for lieutenantancies men other than those whom he did nominate; he might have nominated those to rank from a different date; but what he did in nominating, what the Senate did in advising and consenting, or confirming, what the President then did pursuant to his own recommendation, pursuant to the advice and the consent of the Senate, in appointing and commissioning to rank from a specified date—all this is done, is accomplished, is completed; and its force and effect are not impaired, much less destroyed, by the act of Feb. 2, 1901.

It must not at all change the law, or the lawful determination of the date from which an officer is to rank by virtue of his appointment and commission, if opinions are unanimous that the President should have specified another date in making the nomination, so that then another date would have been specified in the commission as that from which the officer should rank.

Nor is it at all material, or of any consequence, in determining what is the law as to commissioned date of ranking, that the President has undoubted authority by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and commission to rank from some other date. The sole inquiry upon this point is: What is it that the President did? In each case, the commission supplies the information and determines rank, under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, as conclusively as before its passage.

The conclusion is:

1. That the graduates of the Military Academy of the class of 1901 are legally entitled to stand at the head of the lists of second lieutenants.

2. That the "Commissioned Service" mentioned in the second paragraph of section 28 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, is such service prior to entering the Army under the act of that date, not prior to the passage of that act.

3. That every lieutenant in the Regular Army prior to Feb. 2, 1901, legally ranks every lieutenant of the same grade appointed under the act of that date.

4. That whatever the President and the Senate were authorized to do or might have done, either with reference to determining who should be appointed lieutenants, or from what date any or all of them shall rank, what they actually did, coupled with the acceptance of the commissions issued pursuant to and in conformity with their action, determines rank as fully and as imperatively as rank was ever thus determined.

#### REPLY OF SECRETARY ROOT.

February 16, 1903.

My dear Senator:

I have examined carefully the memorandum sent me with your letter of Feb. 6, stating certain objections to the construction given by the War Department to the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, relating to the relative rank of 1st and 2d lieutenants appointed from the Volunteers and those previously commissioned in the Regular Army. You ask me to prepare a statement showing exactly how I interpret the act of Feb. 2, and how I have arranged the nominations and appointments from time to time; that is, what principle has guided me in the matter. A response to this request is probably the best way to dispose of the numerous specific objections.

I was called upon soon after the passage of the act to determine what rank the act required to be given to 1st and 2d lieutenants appointed from Volunteer officers, and I then considered the statute, with all the aid that I could get from comparison with other laws, and the practice which had been followed by the President and the Senate under previous statutes providing for enlargement of the Army. I did not consult anyone who was interested. The law had to be construed, and it was my duty to do it, and I did it without knowing how it would affect any individual. I have since heard a great deal of argument and read many communications from gentlemen approaching the subject from various standpoints of particular individual interests, and while I can see that it is quite natural for them approaching the subject in that way to put different constructions upon the statute, I am confirmed in my belief that I was fortunate enough to reach a correct conclusion.

It seemed to me that the controlling provision on the subject of rank was the provision of Section 28, that the Volunteer officers appointed to the grades of 1st or 2d lieutenant should take "rank in the respective grades according to seniority as determined by length of prior commissioned service." After providing for promotions of the officers of Artillery then in service by Section 9, and filling the grade of field officers and captain in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry by the first clause of Section 28, the one thing that Congress says on the subject of rank is that these Volunteer appointments shall take rank in the respective grades according to seniority determined by length of prior commissioned service. That being the only expression of legislative intent when Congress was dealing with that subject, it must prevail over any incidental inferences to be spelled out from the construction of other provisions when Congress was dealing with other subjects.

I can see no warrant whatever for construing this provision as meaning that the Volunteer appointments were merely to rank among themselves according to prior commissioned service, while the regular officers already in the respective grades of 1st and 2d lieutenants were to constitute separate classes and were to outrank the Volunteers irrespective of prior commissioned service. That would be to give the Volunteers less than the plain language of the act, which says that they shall have rank in the grade according to prior commissioned service. Rank in the grade is rank in comparison with every other man who is also in the grade. If there were any doubt of this it would be dispelled by the legislative history of the bill, for the bill as it passed the House provided for an arrangement of the officers appointed from the Volunteers on a separate list, with a rather complicated plan for promotions from this list and the lineal list of regular 2d lieutenants according to seniority as determined by length of prior commissioned service. The Senate struck out this provision for a separate list of Volunteers, and substituted the present provision that they should

take rank in the grade according to prior commissioned service.

A more difficult question was the question of the time to which the prior commissioned service was to be reckoned for the purpose of fixing rank in the grade; whether the comparison was to be made under the act, or in each case as of the particular date when the person happened to be appointed. It seemed to me that in order to really give effect to the intent of Congress, that rank should be determined by length of prior commissioned service, the appointment of the whole class to which the provision related must be treated as one transaction, and a common date taken for the purpose of comparison, because otherwise the arrangement in rank would not be according to length of prior commissioned service, but according to the accident of earlier or later appointment. A large part of the most meritorious officers who had served both in the war with Spain and in the Philippine insurrection were still absent in the Philippines, and evidently could not be ordered for the examination which was a condition precedent to appointment until the latter part of the year, while the conditions of the Service required that such officers as were here and were available should be promptly examined and gotten into the Service. Upon examining the practice of the Department under former statutes, I found that this view had been uniformly followed.

The principle was declared by General Washington at the time of the enlargement of the Army in 1799 for the expected war with France, when he wrote to Secretary McHenry, April 23, 1799, as follows:

"Care will be taken, I presume, in settling relative rank, not to be governed by the date of acceptances, for that would give to the officers of those States who are most contiguous to the seat of Government advantages which would be as unjust as they are great."

On the 5th of May, 1799, Washington wrote to Secretary McHenry a further letter as follows:

"Rank and pay are distinct things. The officer who may have received the latter to-day sustains no injury from him who received it yesterday; but if the commencement of rank in the same grades is to be regulated (under the circumstances I have mentioned), from the dates of their acceptances, it will have injustice stamped on the face of it. For, in that case, those who are most remote, not by any act avoidable in themselves, but from the nature of things, become in almost every instance juniors; when perhaps many of them in consideration of former services, or other weighty pretensions, might justly be entitled to seniority."

Upon the enlargement of the Army in 1838, under the act of Congress approved July 5, and supplemented and completed two days after on July 7, the original vacancies were all filled to date July 7, the date of the approval of the supplementary act, and the officers were arranged in rank according to the existing regulations applied as of that date.

Upon the next enlargement of the Army under the act of March 3, 1847, the appointments were in the same way made to date from the day the act was approved, the relative rank being determined under the regulations applied as of that date.

The next enlargement was in May, 1861, when President Lincoln ordered an increase of ten regiments in the Regular Army without any act of Congress. The law ratifying this action was not passed until July 29, 1861, but in the appointment of officers May 14, 1861, was assumed as a common date from which all the appointments were made to rank, and this date for all the appointments was accepted by the Senate when the nominations were ultimately sent to them after the passage of the act of July 29, 1861.

At the time of the large increase of the Army under the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, original vacancies were filled to date July 28, 1866, until after Congress met in the following winter, and apparently the original vacancies had all been filled. The relative rank of the officers appointed from the Volunteers with this date of July 28, 1866, was the subject of much controversy. On the 2d of March, 1867, Congress passed a law entitled "An act declaring and fixing the rights of Volunteers as a part of the Army," which provided that "in fixing the relative rank to be given to an officer as between himself and others having the same grade and date of appointment and commission, there shall be taken into account and credited to such officer whatever time he may have actually served, whether continuously or at different periods as a commissioned officer of the United States, either in the Regular Army, or, since the 19th day of April, 1861, in the Volunteer service, either under appointment or commission from the Governor of a State or from the President of the United States; and the provision herein contained as to relative rank shall apply to all appointments that have already been made under the 'Act to fix the military peace establishment of the United States,' approved July 28, 1866."

This provision now appears in substance as Section 1219 of the Revised Statutes. In applying it the officers appointed under the act of July 28, 1866, were credited with the length of the commissioned service down to the 28th of July, 1866, and not to the dates of their separate appointments, or to any later date. It is to be observed that the officers appointed under the act of July 28, 1866, were confirmed by the Senate on the 1st of March, 1867, while the bill to regulate their rights, above quoted, was signed by the President on the 2d of March. The confirmation of the appointments and the act to regulate their relative rank by a comparison of their length of prior commissioned service with reference to the date of the act under which they were appointed were thus a part of one transaction and together constituted the settlement of the controversy. The view which I took of the necessity to assume a common date for comparison of length of prior commissioned service appears thus to have been in accordance with the principle announced by Washington more than a century ago, followed by the practice of the Executive, with the advice and consent of the Senate for more than a century, and with the settlement of a similar controversy by Congress upon the last enlargement of the Army in 1866.

The arrangement of 1st and 2d lieutenants now before the Senate follows necessarily from the conclusions which I have stated above. The West Point graduates of 1901 were not commissioned or appointed at the time the act was passed, and it still remained to be ascertained whether they would pass the examinations upon which they could be appointed. In that respect they stood precisely upon the same basis as the Volunteer officers whom the President was authorized to appoint provided they passed satisfactory examinations. In the ordinary course they would not have been examined or appointed until the following June. It happened that, owing to an urgent need for their services, the President advanced the date of their examination and appointment to the 18th of February, following the passage of the act. This change of date, of course, was of

no consequence as far as any question arising under the act went. Their appointment was a future event for which provision was made beforehand by the reservation of a sufficient number of vacancies. When they were appointed their appointments were made to date from the 2d of February, and I do not see how any more favorable treatment could have been given to them. The limiting clauses of Section 28, providing that no person appointed under its provisions should be placed above another in the same grade with longer commissioned service, and that nothing therein contained should change the relative rank of officers theretofore commissioned in the Regular Army, do not affect the construction of the main proposition. They simply prevent that proposition from operating to bring about a rearrangement of the relations between the officers already in the Regular Army as among themselves. The officers already in the Army were not arranged according to length of prior commissioned service because they had been appointed at different dates to fill vacancies occurring from time to time, so that some men with short prior commissioned service or without prior commissioned service, ranked men with long prior commissioned service. The object of these clauses was to exclude the idea of any rearrangement of those officers which, but for these clauses, might have been required in giving effect to the general proposition of the section that the appointments from the Volunteers were to rank in the grade according to the length of prior commissioned service. Of course the words "relative rank" in this section are used in the usual and ordinary sense of the word "relative" and not in the narrow sense in which Army officers use it as distinguished from lineal rank. The word "relative" means to denote the relation between the different persons to whom it is applied. It means here in this section the rank of the officers theretofore commissioned in the Regular Army as among themselves. It is used in the same sense in the act of March 2, 1867, above quoted, and in many other places in the statutes. It was used in that sense in Washington's letter of April 23, 1799, above quoted.

If Congress were to undertake to legislate regarding each individual case and put each officer where, upon the consideration of his case it might seem reasonable to put him, many different results would follow from those which have been reached, but that is not practicable. Congress is following the only practicable course in laying down a general rule. That rule will, of course, be more favorable to some than it is to others. All general rules are open to that objection.

It is to be observed in considering the complaints of Regular officers upon having Volunteers put in over their heads, that they really have not in any instance suffered any harm, because all of the Volunteers who have gone over them have been to fill new and original vacancies to which they had no right to look forward, and to which they had no claim, either legal or equitable, in the ordinary course of promotion. By the introduction of the new vacancies in the superior grades the opportunities of the Regular lieutenants have been increased correspondingly with the introduction of Volunteer officers in their grades. In fact, the Regular officers who were in the Army on the 2d of February, 1901, have secured by virtue of that act very great and liberal promotion. Their position as a whole has been immensely improved, and it is not very creditable to them that they should accept the benefits of the act and complain because someone else also obtained some benefit under it, or because some of them individually have not received as much benefit as they would like.

I return herewith the memorandum which you enclosed.

Faithfully yours,

ELIHU ROOT,  
Hon. F. M. Cockrell, United States Senate.

#### THE GENERAL STAFF BILL.

We have already given the provisions of the General Staff Bill, H.R. 15429, but that there may be no misunderstanding of the bill we give it again in its final form as agreed to by the Senate and House, and as signed by the President.

An act to increase the efficiency of the Army. Be it enacted, etc., that there is hereby established a General Staff Corps, to be composed of officers detailed from the Army at large, under such rules as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 2. That the duties of the General Staff Corps shall be to prepare plans for the National defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this act to the supervision of the Chief of Staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President.

Sec. 3. That the General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff and two general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier general; four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, and twelve majors, to be detailed from the corresponding grades in the Army at large, under such rules for selection as the President may prescribe; twenty captains, to be detailed from officers of the Army at large of the grades of captain or first lieutenant, who while so serving shall have the rank, pay and allowances of captain mounted. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commission, and no officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency or in time of war.

Sec. 4. That the Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President or of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers and the Signal Corps, and shall perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be assigned to him by the President. Duties now prescribed by statute for the Commanding General of the Army as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldier's Home shall be performed by the Chief of Staff or other officer designated by the President. Acts and parts of acts authorizing aides-de-camp and military secretaries shall not apply to general officers of the General Staff Corps.

Sec. 5. That the Chief of Artillery shall hereafter serve as an additional member of the General Staff and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier general.



and when the next vacancy occurs in the office of brigadier general of the line, it shall not be filled, and thereafter the number of brigadier generals of the line, exclusive of the Chief of Artillery, shall not exceed fourteen; and the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act shall take effect Aug. 15, 1903.

Approved Feb. 14, 1903.

#### A MOTHER'S APPEAL.

The record in the case of 2d Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 28th Inf., tried by court-martial in the Philippines for alleged violation of the Army Regulations in connection with the case of Pvt. E. C. Richter of his regiment, who died, it was alleged, as a result of the inhuman treatment of the officer, was received by the War Department, and the Secretary of War directed General Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army, to review the proceedings and findings of the court, which acquitted Lieutenant Sinclair, and make a statement of the facts developed at the trial. General Davis reported that Richter, when a prisoner in the guard house, got drunk and was violently and indecently abusive to his commanding officer, Lieutenant Sinclair. As he was disturbing the entire garrison, and was seeking to incite the other prisoners to mutiny, he was tied, had cold water thrown on him, and was finally gagged. He was vomiting and was choked to death by the vomit getting into the trachea and bronchial tubes. A court-martial of Lieutenant Sinclair followed, but he was acquitted.

The mother of Richter, in a letter addressed to the President, and dated Washington, Feb. 18, makes an appeal for an audience that she may have an opportunity to convince him of the truth of her statement, which is as follows:

"First. That my son, Edward, was a good, kind, obedient boy to his mother, and possessed the confidence and esteem of the leading citizens of Syracuse.

"Second. That on the night of Feb. 7, 1902, at Dasmariñas, Philippine Islands, Lieut. William S. Sinclair ordered and directed that my boy be removed from his quarters and bound hand and foot to the ground.

"Third. That while thus bound Lieutenant Sinclair ordered a gag placed in the helpless boy's mouth.

"Fourth. That this gag, consisting of a piece of cloth, was held in Edward's mouth by means of a club in the hands of Sergeant McDermott, who sat on his breast.

"Fifth. That as a further means of torture Lieutenant Sinclair compelled his men to pour ice-water on the helpless soldier's face.

"Sixth. That this torture was continued for two hours and twenty minutes, and that when my poor, misused, dying, helpless boy pleaded for mercy, saying, 'Oh, don't, Mac,' the torture was still continued.

"Seventh. That many of the soldiers present could not witness his awful sufferings, and were obliged to turn horror-stricken from the scene."

This statement of facts, so far as it goes, does not appear to differ essentially from the finding of the court-martial in the case. It is a perversion of fact, however, in that it omits to state the offence which subjected this "good, kind, obedient boy" to necessary discipline, and seeks to transform what may have been an ill-judged application of discipline, having most regrettable consequences, into a deliberate purpose to torture. Mrs. Richter asks that the body of her boy be sent home, that she be furnished with a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial, and that Lieutenant Sinclair, who is now on duty at Governors Island, be dismissed the Service. In concluding her letter Mrs. Richter says: "I enclose a photograph of my boy, and I ask you as a father to look upon his clear-cut, manly, noble features and then tell me if he did not deserve a better fate? I cannot but believe that if you will allow me to present to you this case in its true light that your sense of justice will impel you to right this terrible wrong, so far as may be in your power. I beg to ask for an immediate reply." As the President has already passed upon the case it is not probable that any action will be taken in response to this appeal, which is apparently addressed as much to the public as to the President. Lieutenant Sinclair is a native of Texas and was graduated from the Michigan Military Academy. He enlisted in the 31st Mich., May 9, 1898, and was appointed the next month, June 21, 1898 a 2d lieutenant, 1st U.S. Vol. Inf. He was mustered out of the Volunteer Service Oct. 28, 1898, and appointed a 2d lieutenant, 14th Infantry, July 4, 1899, being promoted to 1st lieutenant, 28th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901.

#### NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, in reviewing the findings in the case of Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Inf., whom a court-martial at Manila recently acquitted of charges of illegally ordering the execution of native guides in Samar, approves the verdict except in one particular. General Davis holds that the drastic order of Major Glenn that the native guides should not return unless they located the camp of Kioson, the rebel leader, showed a reckless disregard of human life. Therefore, General Davis felt that his conception of duty and his sense of right and justice compelled him to condemn this order and to qualify his approval of the verdict of acquittal to that extent.

Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th Cav., U.S.A., commanding at Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, is in possession of Fort Bayan, the Moro stronghold in the lake region, the Moros having surrendered without a struggle after having persistently resisted American authority since May, 1902. The surrender was signaled by the signing of a peace treaty to which the Moros pledged themselves by swearing on the Koran. Captain Pershing was solemnly consecrated to the rank and office of a "Datto"—an honor which the Moros had never before conferred upon a white man. When the American flag was raised over the Bayan fort, Captain Pershing's batteries saluted it by firing shrapnel shells, having no saluting cartridges. The execution done by the shrapnel impressed the Moros wonderfully. As a result of these events, American prestige in Mindanao is greatly increased, and it is believed that the Moro trouble is virtually ended. A United States warship is soon to visit the island, and it is believed that her visit will still further increase the prestige of the Americans.

John Prucha and E. Chase, miners, who were working on a placer claim sixty miles northeast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, were murdered by Moros in January. The natives surprised and looted the miners. Chase's head was found hanging to a tree. Prucha escaped from his

assaults, but died in the woods of wounds and exposure. Chase was formerly a miner in the Klondike regions, Prucha's home was in Reading, Pa.

Bishop Bruch, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Manila, has obtained 6,000 signatures to a petition asking the Philippine Civil Commission to establish a general hospital in Manila. Commissioner Ide has offered personally to subscribe \$10,000 for the endowment of free beds in the hospital.

By far the most important franchise yet granted in the Philippines is that by the Philippine Commission to the Manila Railway Company, giving the right to construct a branch road forty miles long from Guiguinto to Cabanatuan, northwest of Manila.

Secretary Root has submitted to the United States Senate a summary of the revenues and expenditures in the Philippines from Aug. 20, 1898, when the Americans took possession, up to the close of the last fiscal year. Complete details of the financial transactions of the insular government are supplied, the reports coming in complete and regular form and with exceptional rapidity from the bureau of insular affairs.

The Philippine Civil Commission has passed an act governing the constabulary. It creates a summary court for the trial of light offenses; gives the civil courts jurisdiction over serious offenses; forbids the constabulary to administer the water cure or resort to whipping or other punishments in order to obtain information from the natives, and provides for the drastic punishment of such offenses. In the measure are incorporated most of the regulations governing the American Army.

A hob-nailed hiking shoe adopted by the War Department for the use of the troops in the Philippines is the latest adaptation of foot gear to the needs of rough service. The shoe has high uppers protecting the ankle, and the tongue is sewed on both sides to the quarters, so as to exclude water. It is a tan shoe of thick grained leather.

Outdoor sports of all kinds are tremendously popular among both soldiers and civilians in Manila and throughout the Philippines, but baseball is far in the lead. In Manila, a league formed six months ago is conducting a series of games every Saturday and Sunday which attract enormous crowds. This league consists of six teams, one each from the Army, the marines, the Army Transport Service, the Department of Land Transportation, the custom house and the Manila police force. The league has excellent grounds which it holds on lease, a grandstand seating 1,500 persons and "bleachers" for as many more. One arrangement that helps to sustain the interest of the teams is that the proceeds of each game are divided between the teams that played—60 per cent. going to the winner and 40 per cent. to the loser. The games are patronized by hundreds of the most prominent persons in the city, including Governor Taft and scores of officers of the Army and Navy. The baseball season lasts until May 31. At the outset the Army team was in the lead, followed in order by the marines and the Department of Land Transportation, but the Army Transport Service is now coming to the front at a lively pace.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their youngest daughter, Louise Lucille, to Mr. James J. Blaine, of New York city. The ceremony was performed on Jan. 21 in New York, and was very quiet owing to the recent death of the father of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine will reside in New York.

The engagement of Miss Luta Huxton, of Waterford, Mich., to Dr. Jas. A. Van Horne, son of Brig. Gen. William Van Horne, U.S.A., retired, is announced. Dr. Van Horne is located in Austin, Chicago. The wedding will take place early in June.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie Gray, daughter of Mr. Nell Gray, of Oswego, N.Y., and Midshipman Thomas Ward, jr., U.S.N., son of Gen. Thomas Ward, of Washington.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Peter C. Field, Aast. Surg., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb., to Miss Lillie E. Voorhees of Morristown, N.J.

The engagement of Miss Alice Bird Findley and Capt. Harold Edward Cloke, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been formally announced at a tea given by Miss Findley at her home in Sausalito. The announcement was in the nature of a surprise to Miss Findley's many friends, for, although she has had a number of suitors, her friends had about concluded that she intended to remain a bachelor maid. Miss Findley is the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Findley, who was closely associated with the early history of California and is well known socially, the four Finley sisters having been great favorites. For several years the family has lived in Sausalito. Miss Alice Findley is known as an attractive girl, her frank, unaffected manner having won for her many friends. Captain Cloke belongs to the 61st Artillery and is stationed at Fort Baker. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place during the summer, after the return from abroad of Miss Edith Findley, who is at present in Paris.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine Kelso Cassatt and Dr. James P. Hutchinson. Miss Cassatt is the elder daughter of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and sister of Major E. B. Cassatt, 13th U.S. Cav., at present on duty in London, England, as military attaché of the American Embassy. Dr. Hutchinson is related to most of the old and important families in Philadelphia. He is a graduate of Harvard and of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, and is attached to the Children's Hospital. While in college he was a famous oarsman and all around athlete.

A correspondent informs us that the Social Club of Eagle City, Alaska, gave a dance in the barracks at Fort Egbert, Alaska, on Thursday, Jan. 22. The dancing started shortly after tattoo and continued till 11 p.m. Supper was then announced and the guests adjourned to the company dining room, where they enjoyed coffee, ham sandwiches and cake. After supper they returned to the dance room and enjoyed themselves dancing till one a.m., when the guests departed for their homes. Cards and tables were provided, and those who did not wish to dance enjoyed themselves playing cards. Lieut. John R. Kelly engineered the quadrilles, and his loud musical voice could be plainly heard above the music. The music was furnished by the Eagle City String Band, the best to be had in the city. Among those in attendance were Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins and Lieutenant Kelly, 8th Inf., Capt. George C. Burnell and Lieut. William Mitchell, U.S. Signal Corps.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

The New York Marine Journal says: "Plant Fitzgerald, who died at his home in Port Tampa, Fla., recently, aged 24 years, was a son of Capt. J. W. Fitzgerald, so well known in connection with the Plant Steam Lines. Young Fitzgerald was a member of the Port Tampa Naval Reserves when the Spanish-American War was declared, and entered the Volunteer service of the Navy as an ensign. He was assigned to service on Egmont Key, Fla., and from the exposure he experienced while there he contracted a severe cold, which developed into consumption and later caused his death. Ensign Fitzgerald was born Sept. 18, 1879, and from a statement in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, April 15, 1899, it appears that he was the youngest commissioned officer in the Volunteer Navy at the time of his appointment. The Marine Journal extends its sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of this promising young man whose life was cut short at a time when it seemed brightest."

The official list of deaths of officers of the Army, between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, 1903, as reported by the A.G.O., are as follows: Brig. Gen. Eli Long, retired, Jan. 5, 1903, at New York City, N.Y.; Col. Charles C. Gilbert, retired, Jan. 17, 1903, at Baltimore, Md.; Major Emil Adam, retired, Jan. 16, 1903, at Belleville, Ill.; Capt. John J. Haden, retired, Jan. 30, 1903, at Coconut Grove, Fla.; 1st Lieut. William K. Armstrong, 28th Inf., Jan. 25, 1903, at Manila, P.I.; 1st Lieut. Edwin E. Carroll, 1st Inf., Jan. 28, 1903, en route from Manila to Iloilo, P.I.

The Rev. Thomas Vernon Robinson, one of the pioneer priests of the Paulist Order in New York, died this week in the Paulist House, New York City, of heart disease. Father Robinson was born in 1839 in Virginia and in the Civil War served in the Confederate army.

Rear Admiral Lewis W. Robinson, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, from typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of two days. He was sixty-three years old. Admiral Robinson was a native of New Jersey, and entered the Navy as a third assistant engineer Sept. 21, 1861. He served throughout the War of the Rebellion in the West Gulf blockading squadron. He was present at the storming of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, the capture of New Orleans, and most of the naval engagements in those waters, including the attack on Vicksburg, the engagement with Fort Morgan and Gaines in the battle of Mobile Bay. After the Civil War he was assigned to various stations in an engineering capacity. In 1883 he became a chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant commander; in 1893 a commander, and at the time of the Spanish-American War, captain. In September, 1901, he was retired, with the rank of rear admiral. The departments of machinery at the Centennial Exposition, and at the World's Fair at Chicago, were under his supervision. Toward the close of his service he was assigned to duty as inspector of machinery. Admiral Robinson was a member of the following named organizations: Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veteran Legion, Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Naval Order of the United States, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. In addition to his membership in these he was a Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of a number of beneficiary associations. He is survived by two sons and three daughters, Dewitt Clinton Robinson, Henry Wilson Robinson, Mrs. H. L. Hartman, Mrs. I. Hodgson, of New York, and Miss Laura Robinson. His wife died on Nov. 25 last. Funeral services, with naval honors, were held Feb. 19. Interment at Mt. Moriah.

William R. Trigg, founder of the Richmond Locomotive Works and the Trigg shipyards, Richmond, Va., died in that city Feb. 16. He was stricken with paralysis nearly two years ago, and had not been well since. Mr. Trigg was one of the most widely known business men of Virginia. He spent his early life in mercantile and banking business, but some years ago conceived and worked out the idea of developing the Tanner and DeLany Engine Company into the Richmond Locomotive Works. He soon had Richmond-built locomotives known all over the world. Then he organized the company bearing his name and started the Trigg shipyards, where a dozen Government vessels have been built.

Funeral services over the body of the late Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, U.S.N., who died on a steamer recently, just before reaching San Francisco, en route from China, were held on Feb. 16 at Emmanuel Episcopal Church, West Roxbury, Mass., attended by many Navy officers. The body arrived in charge of Comdr. Edward B. Barry, U.S.N. Interment was made at Kennebunkport, Me. Out of respect to the memory of the rear admiral thirteen guns were fired at noon at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The fifth anniversary of the destruction of the U.S.S. Maine in the harbor of Havana was observed at Havana Feb. 15, by some 400 Americans. A flag draped with crepe and a wreath was hung on the wreck as a tribute to those who lost their lives in the disaster. The exercises were purely memorial, references calculated to revive animosities being purposely avoided. After completing the decoration of the forlorn wreck the boats clustered around the quartermaster's launch, the awning deck of which was utilized as a platform. After a prayer offered up by Rev. Mr. McPherson, General Nunez, the Governor of Havana Province, who is also the president of the Cuban Veterans' Association, spoke. Ernest Conant delivered the memorial address. Other speakers urged the co-operation of Cubans, Spaniards and Americans in working out Cuba's destiny.

Q.M. Sergt. Alfred Royden, U.S.M.C., died in San Francisco Feb. 7. Sergeant Royden was well known in Vallejo. He was for nine years 1st sergeant at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

Daniel G. Tilton, cousin of Lieut. Palmer Tilton, U.S.A., retired, died at Boston, Mass., Feb. 5.

Miss A. J. Johnson, a sister of the late Capt. A. W. Johnson, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 10. Captain Johnson died in 1887.

W. B. Brooks, jr., the son of Chief Eng. W. B. Brooks, U.S.N., retired, of Erie, Pa., died in St. Luke's Hospital in New York City Feb. 8. The young man was badly injured in a tunnel collision of the New York Central railroad a year ago and had been suffering from pneumonia contracted by exposure. He secured a verdict of \$7,000 against the railroad company. The deceased was thirty-two years of age and a native of Binghamton, N.Y., although a greater part of his life was spent in Erie. At the beginning of the Spanish war he entered the United States transport service and for several years was stationed in New York. He remained in the service until his injuries, sustained in the railroad wreck, incapacitated him for further duty. The deceased is survived by his father and mother, Chief Engineer and Mrs. W. B. Brooks; two sis-



ters, Misses Mary C. and Amelia C. Brooks, and two brothers, Capt. John C. Brooks, U.S.A., and H. N. Brooks, of the Westinghouse company.

Mrs. Sarah A. Pond, mother of Lieut. Col. Geo. E. Pond, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., died on Feb. 11 at Brooklyn, Conn., in her eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. Fred Alexander, only sister of the wife of Capt. David A. Hall, U.S.R.C.S., passed away at 7 p.m. on Feb. 7, at her home in Pawtuxet, Rhode Island.

Mary C. Colby, wife of Pay Inspr. H. G. Colby, U.S.N., died on Feb. 11 at Brooklyn, Conn., in her eighty-sixth year, which complaint she had suffered for three years.

Miss Gertrude I. Shaw, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Richard G. Shaw, 1st Art., U.S.A., died Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1903, at her residence, Bay Ridge, L.I., of pneumonia, after a short illness. The remains will be taken to Providence, R.I., and placed in the family plot at that place.

#### PERSONALS.

Capt. H. V. Evans, 13th Inf., is on duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Capt. Peter Murray, 8th Inf., on leave is visiting friends at Governors Island, N.Y.

Capt. Geo. McD. Weeks, 14th U.S. Inf., has arrived for duty at Fort Wayne, Mich.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. O. F. Snyder, 18th U.S. Inf., at Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 11. Congratulations are being received on the event.

Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 10th Cav., saw service as a seaman in the United States Navy from April 29, 1898, to Aug. 22, 1898.

Mrs. Cowdrey, widow of Major Cowdrey, U.S.A., with her two daughters is passing this winter in Washington, D.C., at the Concord.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U.S.A., was at last accounts serving, at his own request, with Bullard's Battalion, which is in charge of the military road being constructed to Lake Lanao, Island of Mindanao, P.I.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic C. Bowers, U.S.N., has been assigned to the duty of inspector of machinery at the works of the Bath Iron Company, Bath, Me., and relieves Rear Admiral H. Webster, U.S.N., retired, of that duty.

Miss Marion Crawford, of New Wilmington, Pa., and Lieut. James B. Taylor, Art. Corps, were married on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10, in San Francisco. After visiting various parts of the State, Lieutenant Taylor will return to duty at Fort McDowell.

Miss Anna Maus, daughter of Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, deputy surgeon general, was married in San Francisco on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 11, to Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 13th Inf. The young couple left on the same evening for an extended trip through the East.

Miss Anna Elizabeth Gibson and Lieut. John L. Hughes, Art. Corps, were married at the home of the bride's parents on California street, San Francisco, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11. The guests were only intimate friends and a few Army people from the Presidio. The honeymoon will be spent in southern California.

The retirement this week of Gen. J. P. Farley, promoted from the grade of colonel in the Ordnance Department, caused the assignment of Major Charles Shaler to be the commanding officer at the Watervliet Arsenal. Major Shaler was until recently the commanding officer at the former arsenal at Indianapolis, Ind. There is no more competent officer in the Ordnance Corps than Major Shaler.

Capt. O. W. Bell, 7th U.S. Cav., who was called to St. Louis, on account of the critical condition of his wife, returned to Chickamauga Feb. 11. Mrs. Bell has been dangerously ill for some time past at the home of her parents, where she was visiting, but is now convalescing and will join Captain Bell as soon as she is able to travel.

Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th U.S. Cav., left San Francisco Feb. 10 for Fort Keogh, Mont., for duty until the return of his regiment. The wife of Lieutenant Woude is still quite sick, and will therefore remain at Hotel Cumberland, San Francisco, for a couple of months before starting for Washington, to visit her mother at 1409 Massachusetts avenue.

The detachment of Capt. William H. Whiting, U.S.N., from command of the U.S. Naval Station at Honolulu, H.I., and his detail for duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey will remove from her home Mrs. Whiting, who, as is well known, is a daughter of the rich Chinese merchant, Afong (she was Miss Etta Afong), and will also take to the coast an officer of whom the Hawaiians are very fond, for Captain Whiting has become endeared to the people of Honolulu as few officers have succeeded in being. Many kind wishes go with the genial Captain to his new field of duty at San Francisco.

The non commissioned officers of the Marine Corps on duty at the Marine Barracks at the navy yard, New York, on Feb. 15, presented Col. R. L. Meade, U.S.M.C., with a beautiful cut glass and silver inkstand. The presentation was made by Corporal Roberts. He thanked the colonel in behalf of the officers at the barracks for kindness that he had extended to them in the past, and said that it was their wish that in a very short time he would again be assigned to the Brooklyn yard. The inkstand is of solid silver, with a cover of the same metal, beautifully engraved with the coat of arms of the United States. Tiffany & Company, of New York, were the designers. Colonel Meade thanked the men and remarked the fact that since the time he was first detailed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, forty-seven years ago, he had been there eleven times and of all the stations he had done duty at there was none that he liked better.

The Navy Department this week received the report of the board of medical officers who were recently, as before explained, directed by the Secretary of the Navy to make an examination into the mental and physical qualifications of Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, of the Navy, who is up for promotion to the next higher grade. The board reported that in its opinion Paymaster Sullivan was perfectly sound mentally and physically. It will be remembered that when Mr. Sullivan was recently examined for promotion, the board of pay officers reported that he did not appear to be in a normal condition mentally at the time of his examination. The examination by the medical officers, on which a report has just been received, is a result of the action of the Secretary of the Navy in returning the case of Mr. Sullivan to the medical officers of the board. In view of their report Mr. Sullivan will again be examined as to his professional qualifications.

Mrs. J. B. Fletcher has left San Francisco, Cal., for Cleveland, Ohio.

Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., retired, should be addressed at 585 Richmond avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.

Col. E. P. Ewers, U.S.A., and wife, are at New Orleans, La., for a couple of months' visit.

Capt. A. C. Blunt, Art. Corps, left San Juan, this week, for New York to spend a month on leave in that vicinity.

A son, Frank D. Ashburn, was born to the wife of Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, Med. Dept., U.S.A., at Batavia, Ohio, Feb. 2.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Major John Williams, U.S.A., is passing the winter at the Farragut, 17th and I streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Buckingham, wife of Lieutenant Commander Buckingham, U.S.N., is in Washington, D.C., at her home, 1525 H street, N.W.

Capt. William Hoffman, U.S.A., retired, residing at 1245 Second street, Salt Lake City, Utah, reached his sixty-fourth birthday on Feb. 18.

Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, 14th Inf., relinquished duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., Feb. 11 and will join his regiment at Fort Wayne, Mich., to go with it to the Philippines.

Miss Katharine White, daughter of the Governor of West Virginia, has been selected by the State Legislature to christen the new armored cruiser West Virginia, to be launched in April next.

Mrs. Knapp, mother of Lieut. J. J. Knapp, U.S.N., has left San Francisco, Cal., for her home in St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Knapp had a serious fall, and has been a great sufferer for several weeks.

Harriet Arnold Febiger, wife of Major Lea Febiger, 17th Inf., will describe in the March Scribner's the barbaric state in which "A Moro Princess" travels, and the rude splendor of her court.

Lieut. David Sellers, U.S.N., recently on the New York, is now on duty in the Navy Department, Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Sellers is living at the Army and Navy Club, corner I street, N.W., and Connecticut avenue.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Poindexter left Fort Monroe on Thursday, Feb. 13, for their new post, the Presidio, Cal., to the regret of a host of friends. They have been stationed here eighteen months, and have ranked among the most popular young people at the post.

P.A. Paymaster David V. Chadwick, U.S.N., has been assigned to additional duty as pay officer of the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico. Paymaster Chadwick is a cousin of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., and entered the Service during the Spanish War.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Edith Barclay, daughter of Capt. Charles J. Barclay, U.S.N., to Capt. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C. Captain Barclay is at present the executive officer of the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass. No date has been set for the marriage but it will probably occur during the fall of 1903.

Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., and Mrs. Thomas, gave a brilliant reception on the U.S.S. Franklin at Norfolk Va., Feb. 18, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth G. Castleman, who had just returned from their bridal tour. Lieutenant Castleman and his bride received the congratulations of a large number of the leaders of Norfolk's fashionable world as well as of the officers on the station and their families.

Col. Justus M. Brown, Medical Dept., U.S.A., was retired from active service on Feb. 13, after 40 years' service. He was appointed an assistant surgeon from Ohio, July 11, 1862, and was a graduate of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, class of 1862. He reached the grade of colonel and assistant surgeon general Feb. 2, 1901.

The following officers of the Navy are detailed a general court-martial to try Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N.: Comdrs. E. K. Moore and C. W. Bartlett, Lieut. Comdr. York Noel and W. I. Chambers, Lieut. H. S. Knapp, Roger Wells, jr., J. S. Doddridge, and Capt. R. H. Lane, Marine Corps, as judge advocate. The court will meet at the Naval War College Feb. 26.

President Roosevelt, on Feb. 16, accepted the resignation of 2d Lieut. Lewis C. Hamilton, Art. Corps, "for the good of the Service." This action was taken on the recommendation of General Davis, commanding the troops in the Philippines. General Davis sent his recommendation by cable and said he would forward the facts in the case by mail. Lieutenant Hamilton was appointed a second lieutenant at large from New York in July, 1901. He had previously served as a private and corporal in the Signal Corps.

Fort Thomas is not behind other garrisons in gaieties this winter. Any number of receptions, dinners, luncheons, card parties and evening parties have been given. The last social function was a bal poudré given by Captain and Mrs. Nichols in honor of Miss Winifred Webster, who is the guest of the Misses Page. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags. The music was unusually good. The dance opened with the grand march. The ladies were exquisitely gowned and with the powdered hair, rosy cheeks, crescents, stars, hearts, etc., they were all very beautiful. Mrs. Nichols was gowned in a blue silk elaborately trimmed with pink roses. She was a perfect hostess, making each guest feel that it was one of the most pleasant evening that they had ever spent. Miss Webster and Miss Page assisted Mrs. Nichols in receiving.

Mrs. R. F. Campbell held a pretty red and green reception at Fort Bliss on Jan. 28, given complimentary to Mrs. Haskell, wife of Lieut. Col. Harry L. Haskell, Mrs. Ely, Miss Smith and Miss McGannan, which is described by the El Paso Herald. Smilax and other evergreens festooned the rooms and were gracefully draped over the windows, doors and chandeliers. The light was shaded with red. Flowers in cut glass vases and jardinières were tastefully arranged on the mantels and tables. The dainty refreshments were also carried out in the color scheme as far as possible. Little Miss Ode Akin and Miss Nancy Edwards, dressed in white with black sashes, stood at the front door and received the ladies' cards. On the following Friday afternoon Mrs. Haskell and her two guests, Miss Smith, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Miss McGannan, of Charleston, S.C., were the guests of Miss Westcott. It being the regular "at home" day of Miss Westcott, a number of ladies called informally to meet these Charleston women, and for three hours the parlors, which were decorated with green trailing vines and with the light softened by the glow of many candles, presented an animated scene. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. Miss Smith left later for her home in Brooklyn, with many regrets of her newly made friends. Miss McGannan will remain a few weeks longer at the fort, with her cousin, Mrs. Haskell.

A son was born to the wife of Col. George R. Dyer, 12th N.G.N.Y., on Feb. 14, at New York city.

Lieut. Col. M. B. Hughes, U.S.A., is on duty at Fort Robinson, Neb.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 17.

Gen. William Sinclair has returned to Washington, D.C., from a visit to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Mrs. Berry, wife of Comdr. Albert G. Berry, U.S.N., with her young son, is at Norfolk, Va., on a visit to her husband.

Mrs. David A. Hall, wife of Captain Hall, U.S.R.C.S., is at present with the Alexanders at their home, Pawtuxet Neck, Rhode Island.

Mrs. Underwood, mother of Lieutenant Underwood, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Robert N. Scott, at 1729 De Sales street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. A. B. Chaffee, at present on a tour of inspection, paid a brief visit to Governors Island on Sunday last going south again to resume his trip.

Major W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., is now commanding the companies of the 8th Infantry stationed in Alaska. His headquarters are at Skagway, Alaska.

Miss Terry, daughter of Admiral Terry, U.S.N., has gone to New Orleans, La., with Mrs. Alfred S. Gillett, where they will remain during the Mardi Gras.

Army officers lately registering in New York are Lieut. A. L. Christie, Astor House; Gen. Leonard Wood, Waldorf-Astoria; Major W. C. Gorgas, Grand Hotel.

Capt. P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the navy yard, New York, has been ordered to the navy yard at Bremerton, Puget Sound, Washington.

Mrs. Cowdrey, and the Misses Nellie and Ruth Cowdrey, have taken an apartment at the "Concord," Washington, D.C., for the season, and are great acquisitions to the Army circle.

The last number of the French Medico-military Journal, Le Caducée, contains an editorial translation of Capt. John S. Kulp's recent article on the personnel of military hospitals.

Capt. Harold E. Cloke, Art. Corps, and Miss Alice Bird Findley have announced their engagement. Captain Cloke is stationed at Fort Baker, Cal., and the wedding will take place some time in the summer.

Mrs. Wallace, wife of Paymaster Wallace, U.S.A., is in Washington, D.C., at the "Grafton," awaiting the arrival of her husband from the Philippines, when he will go to New York city, his new station.

Dr. P. B. Rogers, son of Col. W. P. Rogers, 30th U.S. Inf., has returned from the Philippines, and has been appointed as one of the assistant surgeons at the National Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va.

A farewell reception was given by Mrs. Spicer, wife of Col. William F. Spicer, U.S.M.C., to her friends on Feb. 2 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., before her departure to New York.

Gen. I. D. De Russy, U.S.A., retired, has been transferred from the California Commandery, M.O.I.L.U.S., to the District of Columbia Commandery. By the death of Col. J. P. Canby, U.S.A., his son, Capt. J. P. Canby, U.S.A., is a companion in succession.

Capt. Winfield S. Overton, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been appointed to take charge of the submarine defenses of the Artillery District of San Francisco, has arrived at the latter place from Willets Point, N.Y., where he has been taking a special course in the torpedo school.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U.S.M.C., will be transferred from the active to the retired list of the Marine Corps on the first of March next. This action is taken as the result of condemnation by a medical board, the disability arising from an incident of the Service. This retirement will result in the promotion of Major Paul St. Clair Murphy, U.S.M.C., to the vacancy.

Col. R. L. Meade, U.S.M.C., has been detached from command of the Marine Corps Barracks at New York and ordered to command the barracks at Mare Island, Cal., as the relief of Col. F. H. Harrington, who is ordered to sail for Manila on Feb. 28 to command the Marine Brigade in the Philippines. Lieut. Col. W. F. Spicer will succeed Colonel Meade in New York.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby, widow of the late Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., is giving a series of delightful dinner parties for her debutante daughter, Miss Jean Crosby. Mrs. Crosby has become quite a notable figure in the social life of the capital on account of the delightful manner in which she has entertained during the past few winters, and invitations to her parlors are eagerly sought.

A despatch from Denver, Col., states that a General Court Martial of which Col. J. W. Bubb, 14th Inf., is president, has been ordered to convene at Fort Logan, Col., on March 2, to try Chaplain H. C. Gavitt, U.S.A., for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The charge is the outcome of the chaplain's alleged refusal to pay a debt claimed to be due a Chicago business house, and contracted while the chaplain was stationed at Fort Sheridan, Capt. Jesse McI. Carter, 14th Cav., has been detailed as judge advocate. Chaplain Gavitt was appointed from Illinois, March 2, 1898.

A Manila despatch of Feb. 16 states that the court-martial of Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter, U.S.N., as the result of the grounding of the U.S. steamer Piscaqua during the naval maneuvers off Subig was concluded that date. Lieutenant Commander Carter has been ordered to return to Washington under arrest. The prosecution charged that he had attempted to influence the warrant officers to alter the reports of the accident after they had all been made. There were several disturbances during the trial. The illness of Lieutenant Commander Carter, it is expected, may have a bearing on the case.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, was a visitor at the home of Capt. L. V. Williams, at Ripley, Ohio, the past week. Captain Williams served as chief quartermaster on the staff of General Smith for a year in the Philippine Islands. Captain Williams gave a dinner of twelve covers in honor of the General, and Col. L. H. Williams also gave a dinner for the General and a number of guests. By request of the Knights of Pythias entertainment committee, the General gave a most interesting talk on the customs and products of the Islands at the Second Street Opera House, which delighted every one present. General and Mrs. Smith expect to sail from Boston on Feb. 28 for Gibraltar, and will then spend a year in southern Spain and Italy.

It is understood that the cadets from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point are to visit New York in April, to take part in the tournament of the Military Athletic League.



## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was continued by the House on Thursday in committee of the whole. The bill was reported to the House when the amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. It now goes to the Senate. Before the passage of the bill the House agreed to an amendment offered by Mr. Joy, giving to each Congressman who had made no appointment in the Fifty-seventh Congress, or in whose State, Territory or district a vacancy existed before March 4 next, permission to nominate a cadet to Annapolis.

Mr. Dick, who was a member of the committee which investigated the charges of hazing at West Point three years ago, moved to insert in the bill the language of the law relating to that offense at the Military Academy. It reads: "The Superintendent of the Naval Academy shall make such rules, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing; and any cadet found guilty of participating in or encouraging or countenancing such practice, shall be summarily expelled from the Academy, and shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets or be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps until after two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member." The reading of the amendment was received with applause and it was adopted unanimously without discussion.

The provision for the increase of the personnel of the Navy and the Marine Corps was then adopted unanimously without discussion.

To the limitations of the paragraph providing for the construction of new ships (that they shall be subject to the provision of the act of Aug. 3, 1880, requiring the use of American material in the construction and directing the Secretary of the Navy, under certain conditions, to build them in navy yards) Mr. Mudd made a point of order which was sustained by the Chair. Mr. Mudd said in explanation that he would be glad to see the provisions in the bill, but in order to prevent the presentation of objectionable amendments thereto he was compelled to invoke the point of order.

The Chair also ruled out, on a point of order made by Mr. Fitzgerald the words "by contract," describing the manner by which the ships should be constructed. The provisions of the law of 1886 were then inserted in the bill on motion of Mr. Foss.

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase submarine torpedoes, costing not more than \$500,000, which in his discretion met the requirements of modern submarine warfare, and directing experiments to be made to determine the best type of boats. He said that the provision did not favor any particular boat, and had the approval of every member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was adopted, 84 to 47.

The provision giving the Secretary of the Navy authority to construct the new vessels in Government yards, in case he is satisfied a combination exists among the shipbuilders, depriving the Government of competition in the bidding on them, was inserted in the bill on motion by Mr. Kitchin.

Secretary Moody, in a letter to Chairman Foss, asked for an appropriation of \$140,000 for a quay wall at the Boston Navy Yard, and \$230,000 for a heat and power plant, but the committee refused to insert them.

The agreement to support the amendment for the purchase of torpedoes was the result of conferences among members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, which have been in progress ever since the Appropriation bill was reported several days ago. The differences among the committeemen, intensified by the lesser charges involving the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, were so acute that up to the time the appropriation bill was presented to the House, and, indeed, until the day of its passage, it was impossible to secure united action upon any proposition looking to the purchase of torpedo boats.

The amendment, which was offered by Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, was based upon the bill recently introduced by Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, directing the Secretary of the Navy to conduct experiments with types of torpedo boats which inventors might offer, and in case any of the boats proved satisfactory he was authorized to invest \$1,000,000 in them, that amount being appropriated therefor. The amount of money was reduced to \$500,000, and in that shape it was added to the Naval Appropriation bill late in the afternoon.

During the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill in the House on Feb. 17 an amendment was adopted, proposed by Mr. Cannon, to strike out the words "to be immediately available" from the provision for \$120,000 for gunnery exercise and target practice. Mr. Rixey suggested that this appropriation was unnecessarily large, and proposed an amendment to reduce it to \$60,000, but this was not agreed to, the appropriation remaining at \$120,000.

Against the provision for \$5,000 for athletic exercises and sports, for prizes, hiring grounds, etc., Mr. Kitchin raised the point of order that there is no law authorizing this appropriation, which was sustained, removing this provision from the bill. A like point of order was made and sustained against the provision for \$5,000 for a naval training station on the Great Lakes.

The appropriation of \$55,000 to enlarge the smokeless powder factory at Indian Head was adopted on the statement that we now purchase 8,000 pounds of smokeless powder a day for eighty cents a pound, and make 2,000 pounds at a cost of only forty cents a pound. Increasing the output, Mr. Rixey stated, would give us an additional manufacture of 3,000 pounds a day. At a saving of forty cents a pound, that would make a saving to the Government of the United States of \$400,000 in one year. "It does seem to me," Mr. Rixey said, "that when we can invest \$55,000 and save for the Government \$400,000, it ought to be done. As shown, this recommendation has the approval of the admiral who has charge of the Ordnance Bureau."

When the consideration of the bill was continued in the House on Feb. 18 Mr. Fitzgerald proposed an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for repairing and building a crane track around dry dock No. 1 at the Boston Navy Yard, which was agreed to. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Jones, to appropriate \$35,000 for a sawmill at Puget Sound Navy Yard was rejected.

An amendment by Mr. Foss was agreed to, to insert in the bill: "Public works, secretary's office: For necessary expenditures incident to the occupation and utilization of the naval station at Guantanamo, to be used for such purposes as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, \$100,000."

To the provision increasing the limit of expenditure for construction at the Naval Academy to \$10,000,000 Mr. Gaines offered the following amendment, which was

rejected on a point of order after some debate: "At the end of the pending paragraph insert: Provided, That all iron, steel, tools, lumber, oil, paint, and other material to be actually used in erecting said improvements may be imported into the United States free of all duty."

An amendment was agreed to, proposed by Mr. Dayton, to strike out the words "to be immediately available" from the provision for \$300,000 for repairs at the Naval Academy, for furnishing additional temporary quarters, etc. The same words were also stricken out of the provision for the California naval training station, on a point of order.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Kitchin was rejected to have the building to be erected at Annapolis by the Bureau of Steam Engineering as an experiment station and test laboratory, erected "at the Naval Academy," to increase its cost to \$400,000; and to include this amount within the limit of ten millions for construction at the Academy. The rejection of this amendment leaves the appropriation for this experiment station a separate one, of \$150,000, and its location simply at Annapolis.

In the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill, H. R. 17288 in the House on Feb. 17 various points of order against the bill were debated at length. With reference to those against the increase of the personnel of the Navy, and the increase of the limit of cost for the construction of the Naval Academy Mr. Richardson of Tennessee said: "If these provisions are necessary to the proper promotion and advancement of the Navy and its expansion, why were they not presented in a bill for that purpose by the Naval Committee two months and a half ago? The Secretary of the Navy said they were necessary then, and they are no more necessary now than they were then. For these reasons we think the rule unwise and improvident."

Mr. Dalzell. "Did not the gentlemen of the Committee on Rules and in the House not more than a week ago vote for the rule authorizing general legislation on the sundry civil appropriation bill?"

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee. "Yes; I think I did. But that is a wholly different proposition to that which is made here. I do not think the gentlemen from Pennsylvania has any right to tell what occurred in the Committee on Rules." (Laughter.)

Mr. Dalzell. "I am not. I am asking you the question. I am leaving it to you to tell." (Laughter.)

In reply to the criticisms on the action of the Naval Committee Mr. Foss said: "The Committee are of the opinion that it is better and wiser to have these matters considered by special bills, rather than upon the appropriation bill; but this year, owing to the pressure which has been upon the Committee for the consideration of many matters, it was deemed advisable to ask the Committee on Rules for a rule allowing the consideration of this matter, which was so important and so pressing, and the Committee on Rules reported this morning, and passed a rule allowing a consideration of the increase in the number of officers, in connection with this bill. But as to the general proposition which the gentleman advances, I believe that our appropriation bills should be kept as free as possible from new legislation. I think that is the opinion of the Committee. In this bill is a provision for the increase in the number of men by 3,000. Now, as regards the officers, there is perhaps no more important provision in this bill than the provisions for the increase of officers. The Secretary of the Navy in his report says that we have reached a critical condition and we must have more officers, not only in the line, but in the staff. In this bill we have made provision for doubling the number of midshipmen in our Naval Academy, so that each member of Congress shall have an appointment once in two years instead of once in four years. That is one provision that we have recommended in order to meet this alarming situation."

Mr. Steele. "I should like to inquire whether the various additional officers are to be appointed from the Navy, or, if not all, how many of them and from what class? Is it provided that civilians shall be appointed?"

Mr. Foss. "Well, in the Marine Corps they are taken from civil life when the supply from the Academy has been exhausted."

Mr. Steele. "And the rest, the engineer officers and the pay officers, are they to come from the Navy?"

## FATAL ACCIDENT AT LAFAYETTE.

Five men were killed and five seriously injured at Fort Lafayette, N.Y., on Feb. 19, by the explosion of an 8-inch shell from which they were removing the fuse. The men, all of whom were civilians in the employ of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, had been engaged for ten days in removing old-fashioned powder from shells preparatory to refilling them with smokeless powder. The shell that exploded was being handled by three men, all of whom were killed outright. It contained sixty-two pounds of canister powder. The projectile had already been removed. The explosion must have occurred in removing the fuse, either by grit or sand in the screw thread of the primer which caused too much friction when the screw was turned or by hammering on the primer to start it. Standing near the men were two ten-gallon cans filled with powder removed from other shells, which also exploded. The only man at work in the place who was not injured was Gunner James C. McDermott, U.S.N., in charge of the Naval Magazine at Fort Lafayette, who, after telephoning to the New York Navy Yard and to Fort Hamilton for help, rigged a hose and for an hour fought the fire which followed and threatened to cause an explosion which would wipe old Fort Lafayette off the Government maps. He had the fire almost out when the rescuers reached him. Comdr. John B. Briggs, Comdr. Charles A. Adams and Asst. Surg. Ralph W. Plummer, all of the Navy, hastened from the New York Navy Yard and transferred the victims to the military hospital at Fort Hamilton. The following report of the affair was telegraphed to the Navy Department by Admiral Barker, U.S.N.: "While extracting fuse from an 8-inch shell at Fort Lafayette the shell exploded, killing five civilian employees and wounding others seriously. Board of officers now investigating." A fifth man who was badly injured died on Feb. 20.

The President has nominated the following civilians for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army: Walter H. Merrill, of Ohio; R. R. Kelley, California; Edward H. Pearce, California; Claude N. Feamster, Texas; Cyrus R. Street, California; Clarence A. Eustaphie, New York city; J. O. Mauborgne, New York city; Joseph M. Cummins, Mo.; Thomas C. Murgave, Texas; Converse R. Lewis, La. Julius S. Turrill, of Vermont, who is now a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps, will also be commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the Army, having been found qualified by the examining board which met in the Philippines, and who is anxious to make the

change from the Marine Corps. Jesse D. Elliot, of Alabama, also successfully passed his examinations, but as he is under age, cannot be appointed until next June. It is understood that there will be no more examinations given to either enlisted men or civilians until after the graduation of the West Point class, for whom all vacancies are now being saved in accordance with the law.

A trial of the torpedo boat Whipple, has been set for March 6, at Norfolk, Va.

## THE ARMY

## SPECIAL ORDERS, FEB. 15, H.Q.A.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Denver, Col., for examination of officers of Pay Department for promotion. Detail: Major George E. Bushnell, surg.; Major Alfred C. Sharp, inf.; A.A.G.; Major James A. Irons, I.G.; Major George F. Downey, paym.; 1st Lieut. George H. Richardson, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th inf.; Capt. Robert S. Smith, paym. Will report to Major George E. Bushnell for examination for promotion.

Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Cav., detailed member examining board at Fort Myer, Va., vice Col. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., relieved.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Morris C. Foote is announced.

The following changes of station of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Walter L. Clark, temporarily assume duties of signal officer, Department of Columbia; Capt. George C. Burnell, relieved duty Alaska, and to Vancouver Barracks, relieving Lieutenant Clark.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank Halstead, 15th Inf., is further extended two months.

The resignation of Cadet Charles F. Heyde, Fourth Class, U.S.M.A., is accepted.

G.O. No. 15, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Feb. 18, publishes the General Staff act given on page 600, and G.O. No. 19 the act to correct the dates of original appointment of Captain Hornbrook and others, the act to restore and retire Capt. Thomas H. Carpenter, the act for the improvement of the Confederate mound at Chicago, and the act to permit the construction of a railway on Fort Sill reservation.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 14.

Chief of Artillery, with the rank of brigadier general. Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, to be chief of Artillery with the rank of brigadier general.

Thomas H. Carpenter, late a captain, 17th Inf., to be a captain of Infantry, Feb. 14, 1903.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 15.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

## General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, inspector general, to be major general, vice Hughes, to be retired April 11, 1903.

Brig. Gen. Marshall I. Ludington, Q.M.G., to be major general, vice Breckinridge, to be retired.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, to be major general, vice Ludington, to be retired.

To be second lieutenants.

Julius S. Turrill, of Vermont (now first lieutenant, U.S.M.C.), Feb. 17, 1903.

Walter William Merrill, of Ohio, Feb. 17, 1903.

Reginald H. Kelley, of Cal., Feb. 17, 1903.

Edward Huguonin Pearce, of Cal., Feb. 17, 1903.

Claude Newman Feamster, of Texas, Feb. 17, 1903.

Cyrus Ralph Street, of Cal. (now a private, 6th Co. C.A.), Feb. 17, 1903.

Clarence Alexis Eustaphie, of New York, Feb. 17, 1903.

Joseph O. Mauborgne, of New York, Feb. 17, 1903.

Joseph M. Cummins, of Missouri, Feb. 17, 1903.

Thomas Ceburn Murgave, of Texas, Feb. 17, 1903.

Converse Rising Lewis, of Louisiana, Feb. 17, 1903.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

## Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Ederly, 7th Cav., to be colonel, Feb. 17, 1903, vice Pratt, 13th Cav., retired.

Major Walter S. Schuyler, 2d Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 17, 1903, vice Ederly, 17th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Augustus P. Blockson, 7th Cav., to be major, Feb. 17, 1903, vice Schuyler, 2d Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th Cav., to be captain, Feb. 17, 1903, vice Blockson, 7th Cav., promoted.

## Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. John D. Hall, deputy surgeon general, to be assistant surgeon general with the rank of colonel, Feb. 15, 1903, vice Brown, retired.

Major Henry E. Kilbourne, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Feb. 13, 1903, vice Hall, promoted.

Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, Feb. 13, 1903, vice Kilbourne, promoted.

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 15.

## Promotions and appointments.

## To be brigadier generals.

Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ord. Dept.

Col. Morris C. Foote, 28th Inf.

Lieut. Col. George W. Baird, deputy paymaster general.

Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C. of E.

Col. Tully McCrea, Art. Corps.

Col. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav.

Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Inf.

Col. John V. Pury, A.Q.M.G.

Col. Francis Moore, 11th Cav.

## Judge Advocate General's Department.

First Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, 9th Cav., to be judge advocate, with the rank of major, Jan. 27, 1903.

## Medical Department.

Robert Lewis Richards, of California, contract surgeon, to be assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1903.

## Corps of Engineers.

Major James B. Quinn, to be lieutenant colonel, Jan. 23, 1903.

Capt. Edward Burr, to be major, Jan. 23, 1903.

## Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper, 14th Cav., to be colonel, Jan. 30, 1903.

Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, Jan. 30, 1903.

Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav., to be major, Jan. 30, 1903.

First Lieut. William D. Chitty, 2d Cav., to be captain, Jan. 30, 1903.

Second Lieut. James P. Castleman, from the Inf. Arm. to the Cav. Arm, Sept. 3, 1902, with rank from Aug. 15, 1902.

Second Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, from the Art. Corps to the Cav. Arm, Sept. 25, 1902, with rank from June 12, 1902.

Second Lieut. Adam F. Casad, from the Cav. Arm to the Art. Corps, Sept. 25, 1902, with rank from June 12, 1902.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., to be major, Dec. 8, 1902.

First Lieut. George T. Summerlin, 4th Cav., to be captain, Dec. 8, 1902.



First Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, 4th Cav., to be captain, Jan. 16, 1903.  
 Lieut. Col. Richard H. Pratt, 15th Cav., to be colonel, Jan. 24, 1903.  
 Major Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, Jan. 24, 1903.  
 Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., to be major, Jan. 24, 1903.  
 First Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav., to be captain, Jan. 24, 1903.

#### Infantry Arm.

Capt. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., to be major, Dec. 5, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Alvin C. Read, 13th Inf., to be captain, Dec. 5, 1902.  
 Albert Blackmore Hatfield, at large, to be second lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1903.  
 Lieut. Col. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., to be colonel, Feb. 10, 1903.  
 Major Walter S. Scott, 27th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 10, 1903.  
 Capt. Edgar W. Howe, 23d Inf., to be major Feb. 10, 1903.  
 First Lieut. Edgar Ridenour, 10th Inf., to be captain, Feb. 4, 1903.  
 Major William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 4, 1903.  
 Capt. Henry Kirby 10th Inf., to be major, Feb. 4, 1903.  
 Capt. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., to be major, Dec. 31, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Ira C. Welborn, 9th Inf., to be captain, Dec. 31, 1902.  
 First Lieut. David E. W. Lyle, 14th Inf., to be captain, Dec. 30, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Alexander E. Williams, 2d Inf., to be captain, Dec. 31, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th Inf., to be captain, Jan. 9, 1903.  
 First Lieut. Charles W. Exton, 20th Inf., to be captain, Jan. 10, 1903.  
 First Lieut. David P. Wheeler, 23d Inf., to be captain, Jan. 27, 1903.

#### Appointments and promotions in the Army.

##### To be captains.

First Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 2d Cav., July 8, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., July 15, 1902.  
 First Lieut. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., July 25, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Elvin R. Helberg, 6th Cav., July 25, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., July 30, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Ola W. Bell, 3d Cav., Aug. 22, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav., Sept. 13, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Edward L. King, 11th Cav., Oct. 4, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Samuel F. Dallah, 5th Cav., Oct. 29, 1902.  
 First Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., 4th Cav., Nov. 22, 1902.  
 First Lieut. John Robertson, 6th Inf., June 28, 1902.  
 First Lieut. James V. Heidt, 6th Inf., July 4, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Charles S. Lincoln, 24th Inf., July 8, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Patrick H. Mallary, 14th Inf., July 10, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Robert McLeave, 2d Inf., July 15, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf., July 17, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., 1st Inf., July 30, 1902.  
 First Lieut. William F. Nesbitt, 6th Inf., Sept. 24, 1902.  
 First Lieut. James B. Gown, 16th Inf., Oct. 3, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf., Oct. 7, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Thomas F. Maginnis, 11th Inf., Oct. 11, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, 1st Inf., Oct. 18, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Harold Hammond, 9th Inf., Oct. 21, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Ralph E. Ingram, 5th Inf., Nov. 8, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., to be captain, Nov. 28, 1902.  
 First Lieut. Joseph F. Janda, 8th Inf., to be captain.

##### To be second lieutenants, with rank from Oct. 17, 1903.

**Cavalry Arm.**  
 Sergt. Arthur Roy Jones, Troop F, 4th Cav.  
 Corp. Albert Hecker Mueller, Troop G, 2d Cav.  
 Sergt. Le Roy Danby Lewis, Troop L, 1st Cav.  
 First Sergt. James Wilmer Devall, Troop H, 12th Cav.  
 Sergt. Allan Francis McLean, Troop D, 4th Cav.  
 First Sergt. Herman Stahlschmidt Dilworth, Troop A, 8th Cav.  
 Sergt. David Bell Talley, Troop D, 8th Cav.  
 Corp. Orson Leon Early, Troop B, 1st Cav.  
**Artillery Corps.**  
 Sergt. Offner Hope, 24th Co., C.A.  
 First Sergt. Frank Lecoeq, 8th Co., C.A.  
 First Sergt. John O'Neill, 74th Co., C.A.  
 Sergt. Thomas Edward Murtagh, 110th Co., C.A.  
**Infantry Arm.**  
 Sergt. Guilelmus Villard Heidt, 118th Co., C.A.  
 Private Samuel James Sutherland, Co. E, 23d Inf.  
 Corp. Edmund Berkeley Idehart, Troop I, 13th Cav.  
 Sergt. Emory Sherwood Adams, Co. G, 2d Inf.  
 Corp. Ralph Willard Drury, Co. E, 14th Inf.  
 Sergt. John Carlyle Fairfax, Co. D, 11th Inf.  
 Corp. Fred Charles Miller, Co. C, 14th Inf.  
 Sergt. Walter Joseph Buttgisch, 60th Co., C.A.  
 Sergt. Charles Leslie Mitchell, 41st Co., C.A.  
 Battalion Sergt. Major Alfred Brandt, 2d Battalion, 10th Inf.  
 Sergt. Robert John West, Co. D, 1st Inf.  
 Sergt. Seeley Arthur Wallen, Co. I, 6th Inf.  
 Corp. Eugene Chester Ecker, Co. A, 5th Inf.  
 Battalion Sergt. Major Morton Russell, 3d Battalion, 16th Inf.  
 Corp. Odiorne Hawks Sampson, Co. C, 12th Inf.  
 Hosp. Steward Charles Gates Sturtevant, U.S.A.  
 Corp. Albert Hardman, 115th Co., C.A.  
 Private John Sanborn Hamilton, Co. E, 14th Inf.  
 Sergt. Win Fernleigh Kutz, Co. G, 5th Inf.  
 Sergt. William Edgar Holliday, 35th Co., C.A.  
 Sergt. Frank Blair Kobes, Co. E, 10th Inf.  
 Sergt. Norman Harry Davis, Troop C, 8th Cav.  
 Private Jesse Morton Holmes, Co. G, 2d Inf.  
 Sergt. Maynard A. Wells, 47th Co., C.A.  
 Sergt. James A. Roane, Co. K, 17th Inf.  
 Sergt. Joseph H. Hall, 18th Battery, F.A.  
 Sergt. Hans O. Olson, Troop B, 8th Cav.  
 Corp. Charles A. Thula, 51st Co., C.A.  
 Corp. Charles A. Donaldson, Co. B, 29th Inf.  
 Sergt. Franklin T. Burt, 118th Co., C.A.  
 Private Rutherford S. Hartz, 4th Battery, F.A.

##### To be second lieutenants.

**Cavalry Arm.**  
 Harold B. Johnson, of Illinois, late corporal, Troop A, 1st Cav., Aug. 14, 1902.  
**Artillery Corps.**  
 Malcolm Peters Andrus, of New York, Oct. 16, 1902.  
 Second Lieut. John V. Spring, Jr., from the Art. Corps to the Cav. Arm., with rank from Oct. 13, 1902.  
**Infantry Arm.**  
 Deshler Whiting, of New York, late private, Co. G, 55th N.Y.V., and corporal, Co. M, 42d Inf., U.S.V., Sept. 23, 1902.  
 George Audley Derbyshire, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1902.  
 John Gordon Macomb, at large, to be second lieutenant, Dec. 5, 1902.  
 Lewis Worthington Moseley, at large, to be second lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1902.  
 Charles Haynes Mason, of Minnesota, Nov. 3, 1902.

To be second lieutenants of Infantry from Oct. 28, 1902.  
 Townsend Whelen, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, 1st Penn. Vols.  
 John Rioridan Doyle, of Pennsylvania.  
 Charles B. Hamilton, at large, late sergeant, 118th Co., C.A.  
 Oscar Kemp Tolley, of Maryland.  
 Robert Patten Opdike, of Minnesota.

Jennings Cropper Wise, of New York.  
 David Roy Gump, of Missouri, late corporal, Artillery Corps.  
 Joseph Fulton Ware, of Virginia.  
 Harry Lightfoot Jordan, of Virginia.  
 Dean Halford, of New York.  
 Ralph Wilcox Kingman, at large.  
 Donald Davie Hay, of Pennsylvania.  
 Philip Graeme Wrightson, of Illinois.  
 George Watkins Ewell, of Kentucky.  
 Bowers Davis, at large.  
 Henry Wyatt Fleet, of Indiana.  
 Francis Henry Burr, of Vermont.  
 John Chowning Ahsburn, of Ohio.  
 Robert Truman Phinney, of Vermont.  
 Charles E. T. Lull, of New Jersey.  
 Hugh Marsh Kelly, of Kentucky.  
 John Wesley Hyatt, of Virginia.  
 Horatio Knight Bradford, District of Columbia.

#### COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

##### G.O. 7, FEB. 14, DEPT. OF EAST.

I.—Before a general court martial which convened at Washington Barracks, D.C., of which Col. Eli Huggins, 2d Cav., was president, and Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav., was Judge Advocate, was arraigned and tried: First Lieut. Edmund M. Rhett, Corps of Engineers.  
 Charge: "Disobedience of orders."  
 The specifications alleged that on Dec. 19, 1902, Lieutenant Rhett, having received a lawful order in writing from his superior officer, Capt. James F. Melndoe, C.E., directing him to report at the office of Co. L, Saturday morning, Dec. 20, not later than 8 a.m., to prepare the morning report, ration return, and other current company papers. Prepare in his own handwriting the morning report daily to include Dec. 24. All current company papers to be ready to be sent to headquarters not later than 8:30 a.m. daily.  
 After Dec. 24, and until further orders, to report at the company office about 8:30 a.m. daily for the preparation of such papers as may be necessary, did wilfully disobey the same, at Washington Barracks, D.C., from Dec. 24, 1902, to Jan. 2, 1903, inclusive.  
 The accused pleaded "Not guilty" to the specification and to the charge.  
 Finding: Of the specification—"Guilty, except the word 'wilfully,' and of the excepted word, 'Not guilty.'" Of the charge—"Not guilty, but guilty of neglect of duty."  
 The court sentenced 1st Lieutenant Rhett "To be confined to the limits of the post where he may be serving for the period of one month, and to forfeit to the United States the sum of \$50."  
 Major General Chaffee, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The sentence in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Edmund M. Rhett, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, is approved, with the remark that in the opinion of the reviewing authority the evidence as it appears of record establishes beyond reasonable doubt the wilfulness of the act alleged and proved against Lieutenant Rhett, and that the court in its findings has been most lenient."

##### G.O. 12, FEB. 5, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the following acts and joint resolution of Congress:  
 I.—Act to promote the efficiency of the Philippine constabulary, etc.  
 II.—Act to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.  
 III.—Joint resolution to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gen. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina.  
 All the above were approved Jan. 30.

##### G.O. 14, FEB. 10, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 7, page 4, section I.G.O. 37, Aug. 25, 1902, from this office, is amended to read as follows:  
 Practice will be exclusively by company; the record and plotting will be complete and separate for each company, for each class of piece, and for each class of ammunition.  
 By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
 H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

##### CIRCULAR 5, FEB. 10, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the "Summary Court Record Book" heretofore issued to the Army will be discontinued and the new form for "Record of a Summary Court" (Adjutant General's Office, No. 18, Oct. 15, 1902) will be used instead and bound together in numerical order in books of convenient size as directed in the following instructions printed on the back of the form:  
 This form is intended to answer the purposes of a charge sheet, which when completed by the summary court and the commanding officer will become the complete record of the trial. The officer preferring the charges will enter on this form the name of the accused, the list of witnesses, and the charges as called for by the headings, together with his signature thereto, and in proper cases the accused will be required to sign the statement showing whether or not he consents to trial by summary court, the necessary alteration being made in the certificate if he does not consent. The case will then be submitted in the usual way for trial. Each sheet is intended for one case only and will be given a serial number in the order of trial, and they will be bound in numerical order in books of convenient size, each case being added to the book when completed by pasting or other method, the margin at the left being intended for this purpose. Paper binding will be sufficient, a good quality of tough and heavy paper being used therefore.  
 By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
 H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

##### G.O. 6, JAN. 26, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Publishes a report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department for the year 1902.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 15th Inf., will proceed to Forts Grant and Tuachuca, Ariz., for the purpose of making the annual inspection of these posts. (Feb. 6, D. Colo.)  
 The retirement from active service Feb. 13 of Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Farley, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major H. E. Tuthery, U.S. Cav., I.G., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., on inspection duty and return to Vancouver. (Feb. 3, D. Colo.)  
 Major James A. Irons, U.S. Inf., I.G., will proceed to Forts Bayard, N.M. (U.S. General Hospital); Grant, Huachuca, Whipple Barracks, and Apache, A.T.; and Wingo, N.M., for the purpose of making the regular inspection of those posts. (Feb. 7, D. Colo.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John T. Knight, Q.M., in addition to his present duties will assume charge temporarily of the general depot of the Q.M.'s Dept., Philadelphia, Pa., relieving Col. John V. Furey, A.Q.M.G. (Feb. 6, H.Q.A.)  
 Post Q. M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger is relieved from further duty with Major Theodore E. True, Q.M., depot Q.M., and will report to Mr. John C. Scofield, chief clerk,

War Department, representative of the War Department for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., 1904, for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at that exposition. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, deputy com. gen., is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)  
 Capt. Alexander M. Davis, commissary, from Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)  
 Post Com. Sergt. Harry A. Hoskins, to Atimonan for duty. (Dec. 26, D. Phil.)  
 Post Com. Sergt. John Imhof will proceed to Dact, Ambos Camarines, Luzon. (Dec. 22, D. Phil.)  
 Post Com. Sergt. Oscar Ralk, to Ormoc, Leyte, for duty. (Dec. 26, D. Phil.)  
 Post Com. Sergt. John Bitter will proceed to Manila on transport to sail from San Francisco about March 1, 1903, to relieve Post Com. Sergt. James Collins, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for orders. (Feb. 12, H.Q.A.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George A. Skinner, asst. surg., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for temporary duty with and to accompany as far as San Francisco, Cal., the Headquarters, Band and 1st Squadron 13th Cav., under orders to leave Fort Meade Feb. 16. Captain Skinner will then rejoin his proper station, Fort Snelling. (Feb. 10, D.D.)  
 Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, deputy surg. gen., U.S. Army, will proceed from Chicago to Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of collecting samples of water, for chemical analysis, from the tract of ground recently recommended as a site for a new military post near that city. (Feb. 6, D.L.)  
 Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 24, 1903, is granted Contract Surg. G. P. Dillon. (Feb. 18, H.Q.A.)  
 First Lieut. George P. Heard, asst. surg., from duty at Iloilo to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 24, D. Phil.)  
 The following named medical officers and contract surgeons will proceed to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, for duty: First Lieut. Robert U. Patterson, asst. surg.; Contract Surgs. R. King Cole, Oliver M. Holliday, Hubert Grieger. (Dec. 20, D. Phil.)  
 Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg., to duty in command of the Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island. (Dec. 20, D. Phil.)  
 Contract Surg. Edgar J. Farrow will proceed to Bongabong, Province of Nueva Ecija. (Dec. 22, D. Phil.)  
 Hosp. Steward Henry Hartung, Corp. Columbus, N.Y., is transferred to Fort Myer, Va., to relieve Hosp. Steward Harry T. Brown. Steward Brown will proceed to Fort Greble, R.I., to relieve Hosp. Steward Henry B. Staley, who will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., to relieve Hosp. Steward Carl W. H. Westman. Steward Westman will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila at the first opportunity. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)  
 Hosp. Steward Robert S. Miller, Fort McDowell, is transferred to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to relieve Hosp. Steward William Edwards, who will proceed to Fort McDowell, and from there to Manila at the first opportunity. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)  
 The retirement of Col. Justus M. Brown, asst. surg. gen., U.S. Army, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Manly B. Curry, paymaster, is extended twenty days. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)  
 Lieut. Col. William H. Comegys, deputy paymaster general, now on leave, will proceed to the Paymaster General of the Army for temporary duty. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Theodore A. Bingham, C.E., upon his relief will proceed to and take station at Buffalo, N.Y., and assume charge of the works relinquished by Major Thomas W. Symonds, C.E. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)  
 Second Lieut. George R. Spaulding, C.E., will proceed to Zamboanga for duty. (Dec. 20, D. Phil.)  
 Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., to New York City for duty as a member of the Board of Engineers and as a member of the board of engineer officers to consider and report upon the subject of the harbor lines of New York Harbor and its adjacent waters. Colonel Stickney will relieve Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C.E., of his duties as division engineer of the Eastern Division and the works in his charge. (Feb. 12, H.Q.A.)  
 Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, to examine officers of the Corps of Engineers to determine their fitness for promotion, vice Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C.E., relieved. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)  
 Major Thomas W. Symonds, C.E., from his present duties, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and he will repair to Washington, D.C., not later than April 30, 1903, for duty in charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, to relieve Major Theodore A. Bingham, C.E., colonel, U.S.A., of all duties in his charge. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)  
 Capt. William E. Craighill, C.E., is assigned to duty as engineer of the Seventh and Eighth Lighthouse Districts, to take effect upon his arrival at Mobile, Ala., relieving Capt. Spencer Cosby, C.E. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)  
 Leave for sixteen days is granted Capt. Spencer Cosby, C.E. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)  
 The following named officers will report in person to Col. Charles R. Suter, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York City, for examination for promotion: Capt. George A. Zinn, C.E., 1st Lieut. William J. Barden, C.E. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Richard Ulex, to Fort Andrews, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)  
 The retirement from active service Feb. 18, 1903, of Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt, O.D., by operation of law, is announced. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, will proceed to Calapan, Island of Mindoro, and assume charge of the telegraph school at that station. (Dec. 22, D. Phil.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. —.

Second Lieut. Frank E. Lynch, 2d Cav., will report in person to Col. Eli Huggins, 2d Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)

#### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

Leave for four days is granted Capt. John W. Heard, 3d Cav., recruiting officer. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Second Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 4th Cav., will report in person to Col. Louis H. Rucker, 8th Cav., president of the examining board at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

First Lieut. Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav., will report



to Col. Thomas C. Lebo, 14th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Grant, Ariz., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William A. Mercer, 7th Cav., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Secretary of the Interior for temporary duty.

#### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Capt. James W. Watson, 10th Cav., now on leave at the Crow Indian Agency, Mont., will take station at that place for a period of thirty days or so much of that time as may be necessary for him to settle his accounts pertaining to that agency. (Feb. 18, H.Q.A.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 12th Cav., will proceed to San Francisco, and there join the 3d Squadron of his regiment in time to sail with it on or about Aug. 1, 1903, for the Division of the Philippines. (Feb. 18, H.Q.A.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL.

The retirement from active service, Feb. 17, 1903, of Col. Richard H. Pratt, 13th Cav., he having attained the age of sixty-two years, is announced. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Feb. 25, 1903, is granted Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Feb. 7, D.D.)

Col. Richard H. Pratt, recently promoted from lieutenant colonel, 13th Cav., is assigned to the 13th Cav., to date from Jan. 24, 1903, vice Hayes, appointed brigadier general. (Feb. 16, H.Q.A.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Lewis C. Hamilton, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted for the good of the Service, to take effect Feb. 14, 1903. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, A.C., is extended twenty-three days. (Feb. 4, D. Col.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, A.C. (Jan. 31, D. Col.)

Major E. T. C. Richmond, A.C., in charge of the Signal Office of the Department, will proceed to Juneau and Skagway, Alaska, and make an inspection of the U.S. military telegraph offices thereat. (Feb. 4, D. Col.)

Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. Nathan J. Shelton, A.C. (Feb. 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect Feb. 13, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, A.C. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. David McCoach, A.C., is extended three months. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Albert C. Blunt, A.C. (Feb. 14, D.E.)

Capt. A. S. Morgan, A.C., is detailed signal officer. (Fort Morgan, Feb. 7.)

Capt. F. G. Mauldin, A.C., is detailed instructor in Officers' School. (Fort Adams, Feb. 16.)

Corpl. J. Siddons, 45th Co., Fort Du Pont, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corpl. R. C. Remling, 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corpl. G. W. Hook, 121st Co., Key West Bks., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corpl. J. G. Thompson, 1st Co., Fort De Soto, Fla., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corpls. T. H. Glass and H. C. Hess, 125th Co., have been promoted to sergeant.

Corpl. M. J. Booth, 118th Co., Fort Monroe, has been promoted to sergeant.

The leave of seven days granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., A.C., is extended twenty-three days. (Feb. 11, D.E.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Thomas, A.C. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, A.C. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Leave for five days, to take effect Feb. 21, 1903, is granted Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, 5th Inf., recruiting officer. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for one month is granted Major Lea Febiger, 7th Inf. (Feb. 15, H.Q.A.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Co. K, 8th Inf., will proceed to Fort Porter. (Fort Niagara, Feb. 16.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

First Lieut. A. W. Loeb, 9th Inf., will take temporary command of Co. D, 9th Inf. (Fort Niagara, Feb. 12.)

Corpl. John Walker, Co. D, and E. B. De Graffenreid, C, 9th Inf., have been promoted to sergeant.

#### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

First Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th Inf., is transferred from Co. G to Co. H of that regiment. (Feb. 15, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 10th Inf., is assigned to Co. G of that regiment. (Feb. 15, H.Q.A.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th Inf., is extended to include March 31, 1903, on account of sickness. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major Colville P. Terrett, 12th Inf. (Feb. 9, D.T.)

The following promotion and appointment are announced in Co. K, 12th Inf.: To be sergeant, Corpl. Arthur Kall, vice McCready, reduced; to be corporal, Private James Watson, vice Kall, promoted. (Feb. 10, 12th Inf.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for four days, to take effect on or about Feb. 13, is granted 1st Lieut. David E. W. Lyle, 14th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (Feb. 10, D.L.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, is granted Capt. William N. Blow, Jr., 15th Inf. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 30, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Morton, 16th Inf. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William B. Baker, 18th Inf., is extended ten days. (Feb. 18, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty-three days, to take effect about Feb. 11, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. E. G. Peyton, battalion adjutant, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Feb. 7, D. Colo.)

Leave for twenty-three days, to take effect about March 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Feb. 9, D. Colo.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. W. H. Allaire, 20th Inf. (Feb. 16, D.E.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 2d Lieut. John M. Shuman, 28th Inf. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. PENNEY.

Battalion Sergt. Major Myron G. Browne, 29th Inf., Philippine Islands, will be discharged from the Army by the commanding officer of his station, under the

provisions of par. 156 and 158 of the Regulations. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for one month, to take effect March 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. James R. Moxley, Philippine Scouts. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect March 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Robert L. Howze, P.R. Pro. Regt. of Inf. (Feb. 16, D.E.)

#### TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, transferred from the 26th Inf. to the 4th Inf., Co. I, and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with his company. (Feb. 10, D.T.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men upon their own application are placed upon the retired list: Com. Sergt. Alfred N. Rogers, 18th Inf.; Ord. Sergt. Emil Landman, U.S.A.; Sergt. Patrick Maloney, O.D.; Corpl. Scott Crosby, Co. A, 24th Inf. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Color Sergt. Lewis Chaplin, 11th Inf.; 1st Sergt. George Wilson, Troop M, 9th Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. James Thompson, Co. D, 10th Inf.; Private Frank Berwald, Hospital Corps. (Feb. 13, H.Q.A.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Grant, Ariz. Ter., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Thomas C. Lebo, 14th Cav.; Capt. Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav.; Capt. James H. Reeves, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert N. Winn, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Charles W. Thorp, 1st Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt, 14th Cav., recorder. (Feb. 14, H.Q.A.)

#### DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Adjutants General, Washington. Manila, Feb. 16, 1903.

Deaths: Cholera—Max Napierala, Co. F, 11th Inf., Feb. 2, and John A. Dooley Co. C, 26th Inf., Feb. 7.

Typhoid fever—Daniel W. Myres, Co. G, 11th Inf., Feb. 1, and Asa S. Caldwell, Co. C, 27th Inf., Feb. 8.

Dysentery—Guy C. Rambo, Co. G, 11th Inf., Feb. 11.

Diarrhea—John P. Clark, Co. G, 27th Inf., Feb. 8.

Killed by natives (brawl)—Floyd L. Sharp, Troop M, 1st Cav., Jan. 30.

Meningitis—George V. Allen, Co. K, 23th Inf., Feb. 10.

Appendicitis—Harmidas Viola, Co. G, 27th Inf., Feb. 7.

Toxaemia—Guy Williams, Co. D, 27th Inf., Feb. 4.

Asphyxia—Edward Y. Whareat, Hospital Corps, Feb. 8.

Colitis—Emyel H. Williams, Co. B, 11th Inf., Feb. 1.

Drowned (body recovered)—Schuyler C. Dabier, Co. L, 26th Inf., Feb. 9.

Pneumonia—Guy A. Lush, Troop E, 15th Cav., Feb. 4.

Killed by corporal while prisoner—John P. Hartnett, Troop K, 6th Cav., Jan. 24.

DAVIS.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFOED—At San Francisco.

CROOK—Arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 23.

DIX—At Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—At San Francisco.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 13.

MCLELLAN—Arrived at New York Nov. 30.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.

SEWARD—Arrived at Manila Sept. 23.

SHERMAN—Undergoing repairs at Hong Kong.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila Feb. 6 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 10.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 31 for Manila.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### FORT RILEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

On the evening of Feb. 2 the Fort Riley Athletic Association was formally organized in the rooms of the Officers' Club of that post. Its membership is limited to the officers serving with that garrison. The caption under which it was ushered into existence is not sufficiently explanatory of the organization's object, for the field of athletics and sports which it embraces is very extensive, and not only covers the games incidental to the usual athletic field, but includes as well polo and horse racing. Its purpose is to develop an institution familiar to the English service, where it has done much to encourage horsemanship and simon pure sport, and eliminate the unhealthy influences of the race track. The different military meets, held not only in England but in India, have cultivated esprit-de-corps and promoted good-natured rivalry among the various organizations that send men and horses to compete. It is to be hoped that the commendable spirit as shown by the Fort Riley officers will be emulated throughout our Service, for the results can but be for its best interests.

The officers of the association are: Col. Camillo C. Carr, president; Capt. James H. Erwin, vice-president; Dr. Robert N. Winn, secretary; and Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, treasurer. Capt. Walter C. Short, well known throughout the Army as a horseman, par excellence, and who is instructor of the School of Equestrian at Fort Riley, will have charge of the racing. Capt. Peyton C. March will have charge of athletics in general; while Lieutenants Clark and Abbott will look after the interests of the football and baseball departments respectively. A committee of eight non-commissioned officers, four from the Cavalry and four from the Artillery garrison, to be elected by the men, will represent their interests at all meetings of the association's board of officers, when matters of interest to them are being considered. The race track (a half-mile course), located on the Republican River bottom, that has been the scene of many a hotly contested event, is to be entirely renovated or practically rebuilt, in fact, and will constitute the association's grounds. The location is an ideal one in every respect. It is but a fifteen minutes' walk from the post proper, while the trolley cars, which run between Junction City and the post, pass within a stone's throw. On all sides but one, many acres of woodland, threaded by paths and roads, environ it, offering aylvan retreats with shade aplenty for those who find the summer's sun oppressive, or the Army as a horseman, par excellence, and who is instructor of the School of Equestrian at Fort Riley, will have charge of the racing. Capt. Peyton C. March will have charge of athletics in general; while Lieutenants Clark and Abbott will look after the interests of the football and baseball departments respectively. A committee of eight non-commissioned officers, four from the Cavalry and four from the Artillery garrison, to be elected by the men, will represent their interests at all meetings of the association's board of officers, when matters of interest to them are being considered.

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In the racing class events will be open in many in-

stances to outside talent, and the purses offered will be of a sufficient amount to attract only the best. Although running events will be the feature in this class, it is the intention to have meets as nearly as possible after those of the western circuit, and thus give the garrison and the vicinity, which has, of course, a great interest in the fort and its happenings, and relies a great deal upon it for diversions, an opportunity to witness the work of fast trotters and pacers in harness. The racing of horses from the various organizations in the garrison will also be encouraged, the one having the winning horse to receive a trophy suitably inscribed.

Polo bids fair to run a close second with the racing department in the light of popularity. Already quite a number of the officers have very respectable strings of well trained polo ponies, and many additions to them are promised during the coming season. Applications for admission to the American Polo Association has already been made, which membership will entitle the team that will be picked to represent Fort Riley to play any of the leading polo clubs in the country. The polo field will be a regulation one, 600x750 feet, and up to the standard in all respects.

Baseball and football have ever been popular at Fort Riley, and its teams, supported by popular subscription, have won many laurels on both diamond and gridiron in the past years. This department of sport will receive the same careful attention that it has previously, only the seasons' schedule will be longer and will include many of the college teams in the adjacent territory. Track athletics will quite naturally be devoted, probably, to the members of the garrison alone, except in the annual department contest, recently authorized by the War Department, when all posts within the department will compete.

The prospects of the Fort Riley Athletic Association are of the brightest, and, when it makes its formal bow to the public in April, for it is in that month that its first racing meet is scheduled, may all conditions be favorable to the making of the occasion a most auspicious one.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LAKES RIFLE PRACTICE.

Capt. F. J. Kernan, 2d U.S. Inf., A.D.C. and Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of the Lakes, in his annual report for the year 1902 states that the average percentage for the Department is 32.4, which is 3.5 less than that of last year.

Captain Kernan states that the number of men who fired in record practice but failed to qualify higher than third class is too large, and says: "The cause of this low classification may be ascribed to the fact that a large majority of the men were recruits and had not had the benefit of instruction in range practice in any previous season, and that many of the organizations had but recently returned from the Philippine Islands, have had no regular practice for years, and that in consequence thereof officers and men were inexperienced. Whatever the cause, it is evident that men who fail to qualify higher than third class should be taken in hand during the winter months; the causes for, as well as the nature of their errors, should be ascertained, and remedial measures applied. Unless they are put through a systematic and progressive course of instruction in the preliminary drills and exercises, special attention being paid to gallery practice, they cannot be expected to do better work on the range the following season. Only by strict attention to existing requirements, earnest effort and hearty interest in the education of the men in this important part of a soldier's training can the highest degree of efficiency be attained."

In referring to rifle ranges he says: "A general and systematic plan should be adopted and pursued to provide ranges throughout the United States fully adequate to the needs of target practice. Year by year the difficulties standing in the way of procuring proper sites are increasing. Each post does not require a range, but a sufficient number should be equipped in such central and suitable locations as will provide ample facilities for all troops to hold their annual practice without danger to adjacent populations and without hindrance from neighboring landowners. Such a scheme should embrace the target practice needs of the Light Artillery, as well as the Infantry and Cavalry."

Many incorrect reports, it is noted, were forwarded on the firing, and of this Captain Kernan says: "A great deal of work has devolved upon this office in correcting the company reports of firing. Almost all of them were found to be incorrect, some of them to such an extent as to be unintelligible and entirely useless for the purpose for which prepared. I recommend that company commanders be enjoined to satisfy themselves, before forwarding the report, that it is prepared in accordance with existing orders and regulations and that the record is absolutely correct."

#### IN THREE WARS.

In one of their "literary notes," D. Appleton & Co., thus call attention to the record of one of their authors:

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, Commissioner of Police of New York city, is well known as an author. One of his most recent works is a life of Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, published in Appleton's Great Commanders Series, edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson. D. Appleton & Company describe his book as "the story of a great general of the war that gave the nation its birth, written by the son of a general of the war that held the nation together, and himself a general of the war that established the nation as a world power." The Commissioner's father was Gen. George Sears Greene, who distinguished himself at Cedar Mountain and Antietam and at Gettysburg on the night of July 2, 1863; with part of his brigade, he held the right wing of the Army of the Potomac at Culp's Hill against more than a division of Confederate troops, thereby diverting a disaster.

"Francis Vinton Greene was born in Providence, R.I., in 1850, and was graduated from West Point in 1870, being appointed to the Engineer Corps. He served in the International Commission for the survey of the northern boundary of the United States as assistant astronomer and surveyor in 1872-76, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant in 1874. In 1877 he was appointed military attaché to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, being for a year with the Russian army in the field. He was assistant to the engineer in charge of the public works in the District of Columbia from 1879 to 1885, being made captain in 1883 and instructor in practical engineering at West Point in 1885 and 1886. On Dec. 31 of that year he resigned his commission in the Regular Army. When the Spanish War broke out he was appointed colonel of the 71st New York Volunteers at Tampa, and was made brigadier general in the Manila campaign, being in command of the United States forces of Malate July 30, 1898, and other engagements outside Manila during the same year, and for services in the capture of that city he was promoted to major general. He commanded the 2d Division of the 7th Army Corps at Jacksonville, Fla., Savannah, Ga., and Havana, Cuba, and resigned in 1899."

General Greene is the author of a history of the Russo-Turkish war, in which he took part, and of one of the series of Scribner's "Histories of the Civil War," that on the operations on the Mississippi River.



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An event of widespread interest in the military serv-  
ice is the laying of the corner-stone of the new War Col-  
lege in Washington to-day, Feb. 21. This ceremony will  
be performed by the President of the United States assist-  
ed by the Secretary of War in the presence of a large body  
of regular troops and many distinguished civilian spec-  
tators. The War College will be erected on what is  
known as the "Barracks Reservation," and will consist  
of several handsome buildings, the largest of which will  
be 300 by 100 feet in size and devoted to class rooms.  
In addition to these structures there will be others for  
officers' quarters, a club room, quartermaster's stores and  
barracks, the available appropriation for such purposes  
amounting to \$1,260,000. When completed the War Col-  
lege, together with the Engineers' School and Washing-  
ton Barracks will be one of the most imposing military  
institutions in the world, which, while destined to exert  
a powerful and wholesome influence upon military educa-  
tion, will stand as a noble monument to the men who de-  
signed and executed it.**The Vital  
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

**THE MONROE DOCTRINE.**In the article on the Monroe Doctrine with which he  
enlightens Englishmen through the instrumentality of  
the National Review of London for February, Capt. A.  
T. Mahan, U. S. N., traces the origin of this doctrine to  
the sentiment of distrust awakened in this country by  
our recollection of the antagonistic European ambitions  
from which we suffered in the early days of the Re-  
public, when England and France contended for the  
mastery, Florida was in the hands of the Spanish, and  
Louisiana under French control. Not reason only, but  
feeling, based upon experience of actual inconvenience  
suffering and loss—loss of life and loss of wealth, po-  
litical anxiety and commercial disturbance—conspired to  
intensify opposition to any renewal of similar conditions.  
The formulation of the doctrine was the expression of  
a clear understanding that the security of the United  
States required the imperative insistence, in the case  
of European States, upon a prohibition equivalent to  
that ascribed to Canute, "Thus far shalt thou go and  
no further." Great Britain was with us in the begin-  
ning only because the extension of the authority of the  
Holy Alliance to American territory jeopardized her  
commercial interests. In the deeper sentiment on this  
side of the Atlantic which concerned our independence  
of European conditions, and European entanglements,  
she had no interest. The two English-speaking peoples  
were united only to the extent of their agreement that  
Spain was not to be permitted to call upon foreign as-  
sistance in her attempt to maintain her authority over  
her American colonies. England agreed with the Ameri-  
can declaration against "the extension of the system of  
Allied Powers to any portion of this hemisphere," but  
she did not concern herself with the complementary  
declaration in the message of President Monroe that  
"the American continents are henceforth not to be con-  
sidered as subjects for future colonization by any Euro-  
pean power." There was no agreement as to principle  
between the two countries, but only as to a particular  
line of conduct in a special case. Indeed, the United  
States dogma of the separate system and interests of  
America concerns us alone, and we cannot look to any  
quarter for a sympathetic interest in it.As Captain Mahan shows, the Monroe Doctrine was a  
declaration of independence, not for a single nation only,  
but for a continent of nations, and it carried implicitly  
the assertion of all that logically follows from such inde-  
pendence. There is an instinctive feeling among us  
which was expressed by Monroe in 1824, when he  
said: "It is impossible for European governments to  
interfere in their concerns, (those of the Spanish-Ameri-  
can colonies) especially in those alluded to, with-  
out affecting us; indeed the motive which might induce  
such interference in the present state of the war would  
appear to be equally applicable to us." Or, as Capt.  
Mehan puts it: "It is considered by the United States  
essential to her interests and peace to withstand the  
beginnings of action which might lead to European  
intervention in the internal concerns of the American  
state, or render it contributive in any way to the Euro-  
pean system, a makeweight in the balance of power,  
a pawn in the game of European international politics."But as we are to insist upon the Monroe Doctrine  
we must accept it with all of its consequences and  
prepare ourselves to meet the responsibilities it includes.  
We are glad, therefore, to note that there is a better  
understanding of these responsibilities and a more united  
disposition in Congress to prepare the country to meet  
them. The Venezuelan episode has made clear to us  
what we must be prepared for, and the approaching  
completion of the Panama Canal presents another ar-



argument, and a most conclusive one, in favor of preparation for maintaining our position against whoever may challenge it.

#### FURTHER PROMOTION TO GENERAL OFFICERS.

The President this week gave the Army a surprise in sending to the Senate several nominations not previously announced by the War Department, and rather unexpected to even the officers directly concerned. They follow: Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, to be major general, April 11, 1903, vice Hughes, who will retire on that date; Brig. Gen. M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster General, to be major general, vice Breckinridge, who will retire; and Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, to be major general, vice Ludington, who will retire. It will be remembered that the original plan of the War Department, as announced several weeks ago, contemplated the single promotion of General Wade upon the retirement of General Hughes. There is no doubt but that the opposition of General Breckinridge to the enactment of the General Staff law was a potent factor in his promotion with a view to immediate retirement, as he would not reach the age of sixty-four years until January, 1906. The execution of the plan of promoting and retiring General Breckinridge is variously regarded in Army circles in Washington. Some officers look upon it as a victory for Secretary Root, who will now be able to select an officer for detail as inspector general who will be wholly in accord with his plan of having the inspection work of the Army done under the direction of the General Staff, and who may possibly be himself assigned to duty on the General Staff. On the other hand, it is pointed out that General Breckinridge, having saved his corps, by opposing the General Staff bill has accomplished his purpose and is perfectly willing to go on the retired list with the advanced grade. The promotion of General Ludington to be a major general with a view to immediate retirement is a fitting reward for the long and meritorious services of that officer. His successor has not yet been selected, but it is likely that Colonel Humphrey will get the billet.

General James F. Wade entered the Service as a 1st lieutenant of the 11th U.S. Infantry May 14, 1861, being appointed from Ohio. He served as lieutenant colonel of the 6th U.S. Volunteer Cavalry from May 1, 1864, until April 15, 1866, and holds the brevets of captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general for gallant and meritorious services. General Breckinridge was appointed from Kentucky as 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 2d U.S. Artillery April 14, 1862. He holds the brevets of captain and major for gallant and meritorious services. He entered the Inspector General's Department as major in January, 1881. General Ludington was appointed captain and A.Q.M. of Volunteers Oct. 20, 1862, from Pennsylvania. For faithful and meritorious services during the Civil War he holds the brevets of major lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general. He was appointed major and Q.M. in the Regular establishment.

In case Congress does not pass the Senate amendment to the Army bill providing for the retirement with advanced rank of officers now on the active list who served during the Civil War, it is the purpose of the President, acting on the advice of Secretary Root, to write a letter to each officer below the rank of brigadier general who has Civil War record, asking him if he would be willing to get advanced rank and be immediately retired. Already a scheme looking to the retirement of colonels and lieutenant colonels of Cavalry has been planned by the War Department, and was put in operation this week by the retirement of Col. R. H. Pratt under the statute giving the President the power to retire any officer who has attained the age of sixty-two years.

The vacancy that will occur in the grade of brigadier general on April 11, when General James F. Wade will be made a major general, vice Ludington, who will be appointed and retired, will give the War Department a chance to appoint and retire many officers with Civil War records. Col. T. A. Baldwin, 7th Cav., who would retire next December because of age, will be promoted and retired in April. Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick, 2d Cav., who will be made a colonel, vice Pratt, retired, is to be placed on the retired list by order of the President, he having reached the age of sixty-two years and having benefited by the promotions and retirements of Civil War veterans. Lieut. Cols. C. Morton and C. A. P. Hatfield will be promoted to be colonels upon the retirements of Baldwin and Dimmick. Strange as it may seem, after these promotions and retirements have taken place there will be but two officers in the Cavalry arm of the Service holding rank below that of colonel who served in the Civil War: they are Majors W. H. Beck and F. U. Robinson. After the above promotions and retirements have been made in the Cavalry the Department will turn its attention again to the Infantry and Artillery arms.

The action on the part of the House this week in refusing to agree to the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, and particularly objecting to the officers' deposit amendment and the Civil War veteran retirement amendment, came in the nature of a surprise to the War Department. The retirement section of the bill as amended and agreed to by the conference committees of both houses of Congress, and which the House refused to sanction, reads as follows:

"And any officer of the Army now on the active list below the grade of major general who served with credit as an officer or an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer Service during the Civil War for more than one

year, before April 15, 1865, may when retired be retired by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade. This section shall apply to officers who have been retired on or since the eleventh day of August, 1898, but shall not apply to any officer whose service on the active list does not exceed twenty years and shall not apply to any officer who has been placed on the retired list by virtue of any special act of Congress, nor any officer who has already received an advance of grade at the time of retirement, or with a view to retirement."

Of course there is still a strong possibility that this section will be finally agreed to by the House. Another conference has been authorized by the Senate, and in view of the strong feeling in favor of a retirement provision of this nature among Senators, it is probable that the Senate will insist on the adoption of an amendment of this kind. The change made in the amendment as given above was, we understand, made upon the suggestion of the House conferees.

For what appears to be a thoroughly good and sufficient reason, Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has recommended the withdrawal, from the naval militia of various States of the vessels loaned to them by the National Government. This course has been taken because of a request from the authorities of North Carolina that the converted yacht *Hornet* be turned over to them. They formerly had the *Hornet* for the use of their naval militia, but being unwilling to keep her in repair, returned her to the Navy Department, and now that she has been repaired they modestly ask that she again be placed at their disposal. Of this request Admiral Taylor says: "The work that these small vessels do is of the greatest value to the Navy, especially at this time when the deficiency in properly trained men is great, and the bureau is decidedly of the opinion that it would be very detrimental to the Service to withdraw the *Hornet* from this duty." It is therefore recommended that the Government secure the return of the following vessels now loaned to the respective States named: From Massachusetts, the *Inca*; Connecticut, Florida; New York, *Alleen*; New Jersey, *Huntress*; District of Columbia, *Onaida*; Maryland, *Sylvia*; Louisiana, *Stranger*; Ohio, *Hawk*; Illinois, *Dorothea*. In view of the fact that the Navy is in urgent need of ships for training purposes, those now in service being seriously overcrowded, the course advised by Admiral Taylor is undeniably wise and timely.

The friends of Indian education will regret to learn that the promotion and retirement of Col. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., of the Carlisle Indian School, has been promptly followed by his voluntary withdrawal from the work to which his energies have been devoted for so many years in peace and war. The preference Colonel Pratt has shown for this work over the discharge of strictly military duty was evidence, not only of his interest in it, but of his special adaptation to it. We do not understand that the War Department has any intention of interfering with his philanthropic work because of Colonel Pratt's retirement, and its unwillingness to give him the coveted rank of brigadier general must be regarded merely as an expression of an objection to recognizing by military promotion duty which, however excellent in itself, is of a purely civilian character. The War Department officials are extremely pleased with the manner in which Colonel Pratt has served in his capacity as superintendent of this school, and give to him the credit for the high state of efficiency now obtained by the institution. In view of the fact that he has only recently been promoted, and the understanding that he was unwilling to take command of his regiment, the President deemed it to be the best interests of the Service to place him on the retired list and keep him assigned to his present duty.

Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, this week received a report from Major S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, giving the facts connected with the fire of Feb. 11 at the Rock Island Arsenal. One of the large storehouses at the Arsenal, Major Hunt reports, was completely destroyed, with stores to the value of about \$1,765,160. The building itself, which will be rebuilt, cost the Government about \$150,000. In detail the stores burned up and totally destroyed follow: 3,500 sets complete Cavalry accoutrements, 3,500 complete sets Artillery accoutrements, 5,000 complete sets Infantry equipments, amounting to many thousands of incomplete sets, were also destroyed. The other stores destroyed were: 15 Gatling guns and equipment, 500 Colt's revolvers, 1,000 magazine rifles, 1,000 magazine carbines, 150,000 blank cartridges, caliber .36, 150,000 ball cartridges, caliber .38, 7,000,000 ball cartridges, caliber .30, 400,000 blank cartridges, caliber .30. The entire supply on hand of implements and equipments for 3.2-inch rifle and carriage, 3.6-inch rifle and carriage, 5-inch rifle and carriage, 7-inch howitzer and carriage, 1.65-inch Hotchkiss mountain guns, 196 sets of black and russet leather Artillery harness, 112 sets black and russet leather Artillery wheel harness, and a large quantity of miscellaneous supplies.

It is peculiarly fitting that the first executive act performed in accordance with the law creating the General Staff of the Army should have been the promotion of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., to brigadier general, thus giving the Artillery Corps a

status of equality with the other arms of the Service. And apart from that consideration, the promotion of General Randolph is gratifying for the reason that it serves as a becoming recognition of a gallant and accomplished officer whose zealous devotion to the interests of the military service has been both unselfish and useful. As a member of the General Staff, which he becomes by virtue of his position as Chief of Artillery, General Randolph will occupy a sphere of still larger usefulness to the highest interests of the Army. He was born in Pennsylvania and enlisted as a private in the 17th Pennsylvania Infantry in April, 1861, and the following month was appointed 2d lieutenant, U.S.A., and assigned to the 5th Artillery. He was breveted captain in June, 1863, for gallant services in the defense of Winchester, Va., and major in 1865, for good conduct and gallant services during the war. While in the field in Virginia in 1863 his battery was captured and he, being wounded, was made prisoner and taken to Richmond. In February, 1864, he effected his escape and reached the Federal lines at Williamsburg. He was appointed Chief of Artillery April 9, 1901.

The Secretary of the Navy this week ordered Pay Inspector Stephen Rand to duty as fleet paymaster on the Asiatic Station. This order is of more than general interest owing to the fact that Pay Inspector Rand's case marks the advent of a new policy on the part of the Navy Department. It will be recalled that shortly after Mr. Moody became Secretary of the Navy he recommended that Pay Inspector Rand's promotion be withheld until he had seen a year's sea service. It seems that Mr. Rand had not been at sea since the date of his last promotion. The necessary order assigning Mr. Rand to sea was issued, but he was unable to comply with it owing to ill health. Since that time his promotion has been held back. It is rather remarkable that his new assignment as fleet paymaster on the Asiatic Station will not actually give him sea service, as he will be stationed at Cavite.

In his review of the findings of the Naval Court of Inquiry which investigated the facts concerning the loss of the tug *Leyden*, which grounded on the south coast of Block Island Jan. 21, 1903, the Secretary of the Navy favors the findings of the court except that part which recommends that the commander of the *Leyden*, Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N., "should receive a letter of reprimand from the Department, and that no further proceedings should be had in the premises." The Secretary adds: "It seems very clear to me by the findings of a court of inquiry that a vessel is grounded and subsequently lost by the 'reprehensible neglect' of her commanding officer, the proceedings in the case should not end except with the judgment of the court-martial of that officer, which is hereby ordered."

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded three prizes for essays on "The Organization and Functions of a Bureau of Military Intelligence." First prize, a gold medal, \$100 and life membership, to Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, of the Corps of Engineers, on duty at West Point; second prize, a silver medal, \$50 and honorable mention, to Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Art. Corps, Military Attaché at the United States Legation in Paris; third prize, honorable mention, to Major Robert K. Evans, of the Adjutant General's Department, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Lieutenant Stuart also carried off the gold medal of 1901.

The militia division recently established at the War Department as a part of the Adjutant General's Department is only to be temporary. Secretary Root intends that all matters pertaining to the militia that come under the supervision of the Federal Government shall be attended to by the General Staff of the Army, which, under the recent act of Congress, will be established next August. Little of a definite nature will therefore be done by the War Department pending the establishment of the General Staff Corps.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Feb. 19 ordered the nominations of Generals Breckinridge, Ludington and Wade, and the nomination of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain in the 17th Infantry, to be reported favorably. The sub-committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill made its report to the full committee, which was adopted. The principle amendment made to the bill by the Senate Committee was an appropriation of \$5,000 for improving the lawn at the Academy.

The War Department has prepared the new and revised edition of the firing regulations, which will soon be issued in the form of a general order. We have already published a synopsis of the changes made in these regulations as recommended by the board of officers of which Major James Parker, assistant adjutant general, is the president. We have a copy of Major Parker's report to the Adjutant General on this subject, in which he explains the reasons for the changes proposed, but hold it for another week.

The Naval Appropriation bill passed the House on Thursday of this week, after a long debate in the Committee of the Whole. In our report upon the bill we note the changes made, in it as it was reported by the House Naval Committee. We shall not be able to determine the precise form in which it will become a law until the Senate has acted upon it. It will be observed that a number of amendments are proposed by Senators. These we publish in another column.

The transport *Kilpatrick* will sail on Feb. 28 from San Francisco for Samar with the 14th Infantry to relieve the 1st Infantry. The *Logan* will also sail on Feb. 28, and will carry the 1st Squadron of the 13th Cavalry, 100 marines, and a number of saloon passengers. The *Sheridan* is due at San Francisco from the Philippines, on March 3.



## COMPLIMENT TO GENERAL BAIRD.

Of the officers of the Army recently promoted none was more worthy than Gen. George W. Baird, Chief Disbursing Officer of the Army, and the General has kept busy for several days past thanking his Army friends and admirers for their congratulations. On the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 14, the General was made the recipient of a magnificent loving cup by the officers and clerical force in his office, as a token of their high regard. Shortly after four o'clock the entire force of the office gathered around the General's desk to extend congratulations and present their gift of love. The General was taken quite by surprise, and Mrs. Baird, who had been taken into the confidence of the donors, was present and deeply enjoyed the felicitations of the occasion. The presentation speech was made by Capt. Otto Becker, Paymaster, U.S. A., as follows:

"General Baird: In the name of the gentlemen who have labored under you as chief disbursing officer of the Army, I have the honor to express to you, General, on the eve of your leaving the active service, the joy we feel in the recognition of your long, faithful and meritorious service by your promotion to brigadier general and at the same time the regret that our official relations must now close. We are thankful for the privilege given us to have worked under your direction these many years. Your kind and generous nature and the example set by you in devotion to duty have been an inspiration to every one and tended to make better men of us all. We have always found in you the same courteous gentleman. Even the most trying conditions never disturbed your serenity. You bore up as only a true soldier and Christian gentleman can. You have performed your duty in the truest and best sense of the word. May a kind Providence have many, many years in store for you in the enjoyment of health and happiness. This is our heartfelt wish.

"As a very slight token of our love and friendship, I have the honor, as well as the pleasure, of presenting to you, General, on behalf of the gentlemen whose names appear on the cup, this small gift to show our appreciation, and the high esteem and regard in which you are held by all."

In his reply, General Baird, who was visibly affected by this evidence of affection and esteem, spoke feelingly of his long and pleasant relations with those present. He said:

"Major Becker and Gentlemen: I should certainly be very much ashamed of myself, if I were not too much moved by this expression to make anything like an address, or even to express the sincere feelings of my heart. This comes upon me unexpectedly. I can not say altogether unexpectedly, because I have appreciated the good will of the men whom I have had the honor to serve with. I am very grateful for your expression, and for this beautiful permanent expression of your appreciation and trust and good will.

"If I had left you gentlemen in any doubt during all these years of our association together of my feeling toward you and my appreciation of your services I should feel that it was quite out of place for me to say anything about it now. It would be a kind of insincerity at the very close of my service to say what I had not manifested during these years we have been associated together. I hope there has not been a man of you who has had any doubt of my friendship, of my good will, of my confident trust in you. I have taken pains on a number of occasions to indicate it in ways which I thought were suitable. And I want to say now that I have had the fullest confidence that every man of you was doing, not for me, I do not mean to claim that, but doing for your Government, for the office which you hold, the full measure of your duty.

"I have a theory in my relations with men to this effect: It was my good fortune in my early life to be in command of men as soldiers, and I believe confidently that when men are moved to do their best, to undertake and desire to do their best, the best service is obtained from them when they do willingly that which is set forth for them to do, when those who are charged with the supervision of their work have confidence in them, and they know it. I believe that then, and then only, do we get the best service.

"Such has been my intention with each of you. I have intended that you should understand that I trusted you: trusted you that you intended honorably and faithfully, and to the extent of your ability in the work, to do that which was set for you. I feel that it is not inappropriate and not vainglorious at this time to say that we have done a good deal of work here, and you, each of you in your place, have been the means by which it was done. No man can sit at this desk here and supervise the work unless he is supported, as I have been supported, by the loyal, the friendly, the true hearted services of every man who has his part to do in the work to be accomplished.

"It seems fitting, Major, that I should address a word or two especially to you. I hope you have always understood, sir, how I have appreciated that there is nothing that comes to you to do which you are not only doing so as to earn your pay, but doing so as to earn that feeling of the honorable man's just self-respect, doing it as one who recognized that God saw him.

"And I want to say a word of my own clerk, Mr. Brett. You gentlemen know something of our services here. Mr. Brett was with me for many years before I came here, and we went through some hardships and some perils such as do not come to the Service at Washington. I always knew that the work that was assigned to him would be done, and done not only so as to pass my scrutiny, but done so as to meet the approval of those who pass upon my work. And so I have especial thanks to him, as I have most hearty and cordial thanks to each and every one of you.

"I am not going to say good bye to-day, for I shall be coming in here from time to time during the weeks that follow while my affairs are being closed up. You will always have my kindest wishes for your best welfare, and if there is anything which at any time you think I can do for you I hope you will not fail to call on me for it; and it will be my great pleasure to do anything in my power to forward your interests or add to your happiness in the future." There was a moment or two of profound silence at the close of the General's remarks filled with sentiment too deep for words, and every eye in the assemblage was suspiciously moist.

The cup is a beautiful one of solid silver, and has engraved upon it besides the date and a fitting inscription the names of the donors.

The retirement of General Baird marks the close of a long, brilliant and useful career in the Army, which was briefly sketched in your last number. To this I add this incident of unwritten history: While making a trip in New Mexico in 1880 General Baird, then Major Baird, arrived at the abandoned post of Fort Cummings on the 30th

of May, just as a band of Apaches, a portion of Victoria's force, was about to attack a supply train camped there. Taking his small escort, and with the assistance of scouts and guides encamped there who acted under command of Captain, now Col. Louis H. Rucker, he drove off the Indians and saved the train. Such was the difficulty of moving trains through New Mexico at that time because of Indian hostilities and of an exceptional and protracted drought even for that country, that the supplies were at a critically low ebb. So, that this action at that time was of considerable value to the Service.

## THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The House on Feb. 18, by a vote of 33 to 69, refused to agree to the report of its conferees on the disagreeing amendments of the House and Senate to the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 16567, and sent it back to another conference. Mr. Slayden, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, charged Mr. Hull with failure to make good his promise to afford the House an opportunity to vote directly upon several Senate amendments to which objection was made, and his statement led to an interchange of some offensive language. The House voted to insist on its disagreement to the amendment authorizing the purchase of Heitman's Register of Army Officers, the amendment regarding the retirement of Civil War officers at an advanced grade, the amendment authorizing the deposit of funds with pay officers of the Army at 3 per cent. interest and the amendment providing for the purchase of the battlefield at Balls Bluff. A further conference was asked and Messrs. Hull, Capron and Hay were named as managers.

The Senate has agreed to the resolution proposed by Mr. Morgan, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the Senate copies of all reports and of all correspondence in the Navy Department with naval or officers of the United States on duty in the bays of Panama and Colon since April, 1902, which relate to the military occupation of said bays and the regions between them, and the cities of Colon and Panama, by the forces of the United States; or that relate to the operation of military or police forces of Colombia or of any insurgents that were in arms against the Government of Colombia in that region of country since April, 1902; or that relate to any measures of any officers of the United States to bring about the pacification of that region or any intervention by such officers to that end; or that relate to the terms and conditions of the surrender of insurgent forces in that quarter to the forces or authorities of the Republic of Colombia.

The Senate on Feb. 12 passed S. 7298, to fix the rank of certain officers in the Army as follows: Be it enacted, etc., That any 2d lieutenant of the U.S. Marine Corps who may have been appointed 2d lieutenant of Artillery since the 2d day of February, 1901, and prior to the passage of this act, shall, in determining his lineal and relative rank, be entitled to the same credit for prior commissioned service as a lieutenant of Volunteers appointed under the act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901.

The Senate has agreed to a resolution proposed by Mr. Hale, directing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate as soon as practicable what improvements are necessary in the water front in the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for the proper berthing of battleships and fleets.

The Senate has referred to the Committee on the Philippines a resolution proposed by Mr. Carmack, providing for an investigation of affairs in the Philippines. Mr. Carmack objected in vain to this action on his resolution, on the ground that it would be "simply smothered and never be reported back to the Senate."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S. 6380, to amend an act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to reimburse the governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the Volunteer Army of the United States to the existing war with Spain,' approved July 8, 1898."

Mr. Teller has submitted to the Senate a proposed amendment to the fortification bill, to increase the contract price for the 12-inch elevating carriage and its foundation now being built by A. H. Emery from \$150,000 to \$190,000, and appropriating \$40,000 therefor.

The House on Feb. 14 passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably a proposed amendment to the bill, submitted by Mr. Perkins, to appropriate \$20,000 for continuing the work of improvement at the Presidio of San Francisco, and improving other military reservations in the harbor of San Francisco. The Committee on Commerce has reported favorably a proposed amendment to the same bill, to appropriate \$70,000 for the construction of a sailing vessel with auxiliary steam power for the use of the Revenue Cutter Service. Mr. McCowan has submitted an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill to appropriate \$30,000 for the purchase of a site for a depot for the Revenue Cutter Service at Curtis Creek, Md. Mr. Culberson submitted an amendment to the bill to appropriate \$100,000 for the purchase of 25,000 acres of land near Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for use as a target range and for maneuvering of troops of all branches of the service of the Army. Mr. Hoar submitted an amendment to appropriate \$5,000 for the purchase and preservation of the battlefields of Balls Bluff and the soldiers' burial place there. Mr. Fairbanks submitted an amendment to increase the appropriation for the construction of buildings and the enlargement of such military posts as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be necessary, and for the erection of barracks and quarters for the Artillery, etc., from \$1,250,000 to \$1,370,000.

The House on Feb. 14 broke all records and passed 325 bills in an hour and five minutes, among them bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$40 to the widow of Comdr. Charles H. Cushman, U.S.N.; \$24 to William King, late acting third assistant engineer with rank of midshipman, U.S.N.; \$20 to the widow of Capt. William Craig, assistant Q.M., U.S.A.; \$20 to the widow of Chaplain John R. Mathews, U.S.N.; \$50 and \$2 to minor child to the widow of Col. John M. Stotsenburg, 1st Nebraska Vols., war with Spain; \$25

to the widow of Major Curtis E. Mann, surgeon, U.S.A.; \$35 to the widow of Lieut. Col. Constantine Chase, Art. Corps, U.S.A.; \$20 to the widow of Major Charles H. Hoyt, Q.M., U.S.A.; and \$50 to the widow of Major Gen. Darius N. Couch, U.S.V.

The House on Feb. 14 passed S. 1168, to appoint Edward L. Bailey, late captain, 4th U.S. Inf., a captain of Infantry in the Army and place him on the retired list. During the consideration of the bill, Mr. Sulloway said: "I know this man. He stood on 39 battlefields. He was shot down several times. He went out early in April, 1861, and the regiment that he belonged to and commanded had within its ranks 3,700 men. When it was mustered out there were only 280 left. At Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Bull Run, and several other battles he lost from one to two hundred and more men, soldiers and officers, who died on the field. There was never a charge against him. There was never a default of his duties. He is a real soldier, he is one of the noblest men I ever knew." After the war Colonel Bailey entered the Regular Army, serving altogether thirty-nine years, ten months and eighteen days, and had to his credit four months' leave with pay. Had he served the remaining forty-two days, he could have been retired under the forty-year service provision.

The House has passed S. 4557, to appoint Lieut. William McCarty Little, now on the retired list of the Navy, to be a captain on said retired list with the rank and pay of that grade from the date of appointment under this act. This officer was retired in 1884 involuntarily on account of impairment of eye-sight by the loss of one eye in an accident, but he was not thereby permanently incapacitated for the performance of effective active service, to which he has been detailed since his enforced retirement. In favor of the bill Read Admiral Taylor is quoted as saying: "His exceptional ability, coupled with great industry and love of his profession, has been continuously exerted for the benefit of the Navy during his retirement, and the work he has done has been very apparent and of tangible value."

The House has passed H.R. 13605, amended to authorize the President to summon George A. Detchemendy, late captain, 22d U. S. Inf., before a retiring board to inquire whether at the date of his resignation, accepted to take effect March 10, 1902, he was incapacitated for active service, and whether such incapacity was the result of an incident of service, and whether such resignation should have been accepted as valid; and upon the results of said inquiry the President is authorized to appoint and retire him as a captain of Infantry.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has recommended the passage of the bill S. 7298, to fix the rank of certain officers in the Army. This act passed the Senate Feb. 12. Its purpose is to remedy any injustice done those formerly serving in the Marine Corps. As an example the committee quote the case of 2d Lieut. H. H. Scott, U.S. Art. Corps, and say: "Mr. Scott served as a 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps from Dec. 3, 1900, to July 31, 1901, when he resigned to accept a commission as 2d lieutenant of Artillery. He was not appointed under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, which made no provision for transfer from the Marine Corps to the Artillery, but was given a commission to fill a vacancy occurring under the old law. In fixing his rank he was treated as a civilian, and no account was taken of his military service in the Marine Corps. The proposed legislation will allow him credit for his military service in the Marine Corps from Dec. 3, 1900, to Feb. 2, 1901, when the new legislation went into effect. It is not proposed to give him credit for his service between Feb. 2, 1901, and July 31, 1901. Since his appointment 100 2d lieutenants have received commissions under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, who, owing to allowance for Volunteer service, outrank him. He has been in the anomalous position that with every addition to the list his relative rank has become lower instead of higher. As a civilian appointee he takes rank below enlisted men of the U.S. Army and enlisted men of the Volunteer Service. The proposed legislation will not give Lieutenant Scott rank over 2d lieutenants with prior commissioned Volunteer service. It will place him No. 83 on the list of 2d lieutenants of Artillery appointed under the act of Feb. 2, 1901. It is customary to treat service in the Marine Corps as equivalent to service in the Army."

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported with recommendation for its passage S. 6895, to authorize the promotion of Major William Crawford Gorgas, U.S.A., which passed the Senate Feb. 7, and has been "cordially approved" by Surgeon General O'Reilly and by Gen. Leonard Wood. It provides for Major Gorgas's promotion to the grade of assistant surgeon general, with the rank of colonel, the number in that grade of the Medical Department to be temporarily increased for that purpose during the time that he may hold office.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7313, Mr. Proctor—That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to examine into, ascertain and determine the value of the private property belonging to officers and enlisted men in the Military Service of the United States which has been lost or destroyed in the Military Service since April 21, 1898, without fault or negligence on the part of said officers and men, and the reimbursement of which is not provided for by any existing law; and the amount of such loss or destruction so ascertained and determined shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be in full compensation for all such loss or destruction: Provided, that any claim which shall be presented and acted on under the authority of this act shall be held as finally determined, and shall never thereafter be reopened or reconsidered: And provided further, that the liability of the Government under this act shall be limited to such personal property as the Secretary of War, in his discretion, shall decide to be reasonable, useful, necessary and proper for such officer or enlisted man while engaged in the public service, in the line of duty; but such liability shall not include property lost by theft, or destroyed by use, or lost in action, or horses which died from natural causes, or the property of officers left by their own convenience in buildings owned or hired by the Government: And provided further, that all claims within the scope of this act shall be presented within two years from the passage of this act, and that all such claims filed thereafter shall be forever barred.

S. 7317, Mr. Penrose—To provide for a medal of honor roll and to place the persons named thereon upon the retired list of the Navy. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare a roll to be known as the "medal of honor roll," and to place thereon the names of all the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S. who have been awarded the Congressional medal for distinguished acts of gallantry performed in the face of the enemy, or who may hereafter be awarded said medal for similar service. Sec. 2. That the Presi-



dent is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to nominate any person whose name shall appear on said roll and who may make application therefor as a lieutenant in the Navy, to be retired at sixty-two years of age with the pay and allowance of the said grade of lieutenant.

S. 3318, Mr. Penrose—To provide for a medal of honor roll and to place the persons named thereon upon the retired list of the Army. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare a roll to be known as the medal of honor roll and to place thereon the names of all the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Army who have been awarded the Congressional medal for distinguished acts of gallantry performed in the face of the enemy, or who may hereafter be awarded said medal for similar service. Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to nominate any person whose name shall appear on said roll and who may make application therefor as a first lieutenant (not mounted) in the Army, to be retired at sixty-two years of age with the pay and allowance of the said grade of first lieutenant.

S. 3320, Mr. Penrose—That the time served by Henry Lippincott in the capacity of acting medical cadet, U.S.A., as a volunteer and without pay, between March 1, 1893, and Oct. 6, 1893, with U.S. troops, Volunteer or Regular, shall be, and hereby is, allowed and counted in computing his total service in the U.S. Army the same as if he had been actually enlisted as a medical cadet in the U.S. Army during the period specified. No back pay or allowance of any kind to accrue from this bill, and his relative rank not to be changed thereby.

S. 3325, Mr. Platt—To appoint 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, U.S.A., retired, a captain, retired, with retired pay of that grade from date of such appointment.

S. 3328, Mr. Hale—To authorize the appointment of Ricardo Iglesias as a midshipman in the United States Navy.

H.J. Res. 209, Mr. Moody—That the military records of the Indian wars or any other wars prior to the Civil War, now preserved in the Interior Department, be transferred to the War Department to be preserved in the Record and Pension Division of that Department, and that they shall be properly indexed and arranged for use.

H.R. 17391, Mr. Hay—To fix the rank of certain officers in the Army. That any second lieutenant of the U.S. Marine Corps who may have been appointed second lieutenant of Artillery since Feb. 2, 1901, and prior to the passage of this act, shall, in determining his lineal and relative rank, be entitled to the same credit for prior commissioned service as a lieutenant of volunteers appointed under the act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901.

H.R. 17421, Mr. Dick—To prevent the practice of hazing at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md. That the superintendent of the Naval Academy shall make such rules, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing; and any cadet found guilty of participating in, or encouraging, or countenancing such practice shall be summarily expelled from the Academy, and shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets or be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army, or Navy, or Marine Corps until after the graduation of the class of which he was a member.

#### PROPOSED NAVY BILL AMENDMENTS.

In the Senate Mr. Penrose has submitted an intended amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, viz: Insert the following: "That the sergeant majors and the ten senior quartermaster sergeants now holding rank in the Marine Corps shall be known as staff sergeant majors and staff quartermaster sergeants, respectively, and that vacancies hereafter occurring in the grades of staff sergeant major and staff quartermaster sergeant shall be filled by promotion from the non-commissioned officers not below the rank of sergeant, and who have served at least five years in the Marine Corps, and who are not over thirty-five years of age, after passing such physical, moral, mental and professional examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. That such staff sergeant majors and staff quartermaster sergeants shall receive the same pay and allowances as warrant officers of the Navy when at sea: And provided also, that after ten years from date of warrant the staff sergeant majors and staff quartermaster sergeants shall be commissioned to rank with but after second lieutenants, and shall have the same pay and allowances as second lieutenants of the Marine Corps: Provided also, that the law pertaining to the retirement of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps is hereby made applicable to the staff sergeant majors and staff quartermaster sergeants herein provided for." Also an amendment to insert the following: "Midshipmen, warrant officers, paymasters' clerks and mates serving on shore beyond seas shall receive sea pay and 10 per centum increase thereof." Also an amendment authorizing the appointment of William Crawford, of Philadelphia, Pa., as an assistant engineer with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, on the retired list of the Navy.

Mr. Blackburn submitted amendments to the same bill, in the Senate, to insert the following: "That hereafter the number of pharmacists in the Navy is hereby increased to sixty, and that this number may be increased by the Secretary of the Navy whenever in his opinion such further increase is required by the exigencies of the Service: Provided, that vacancies in the Corps of Pharmacists shall be filled by the promotion of hospital stewards of the Hospital Corps of the Navy in the order of their standing in said corps, according to longevity and professional and moral fitness, as determined by their respective records, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. That the warrant of pharmacists shall be the same as that now allowed by law to boatswains. That hereafter all the provisions of law for the commissioning of boatswains as chief boatswains shall extend to and include pharmacists of the Hospital Corps of the Navy, who, on promotion, shall be known as chief pharmacists, with the rank, pay and allowances of chief boatswains. That immediately after the passage of this act pharmacists who have fifteen years' naval service shall be commissioned chief pharmacists, and thereafter no pharmacist shall be promoted until he shall have passed an examination before a board of chief pharmacists, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy." Also to insert the following: "That section 12 of the naval personnel act, approved March 2, 1899, be amended so as to reduce the period from ten to six years in which the warrant officers therein named shall be eligible for promotion to chiefs, and that warrant machinists shall, six years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief machinists, with the rank, pay and allowances of chief boatswain: Provided, that after the first six warrant machinists shall have been commissioned thereafter no warrant machinist shall be promoted until he shall have passed an examination before a board of chief machinists in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. Nelson has submitted to the Senate proposed amendments to the Navy bill. To insert the following: "That retired officers of the Navy ordered to active duty shall have the rank, pay and allowances of officers of the active list of like length of active service, and if actively employed for three years after retirement shall,

when detached from duty, retain the rank and highest retired pay of the rank they then hold: Provided, that the rank and pay of any officer on the retired list shall not hereby be reduced." Also to modify the section referring to Corps of Civil Engineers, to make it read: "One additional civil engineer, in all, at present, of whom 5 shall have the rank of captain, 3 the rank of commander, 3 the rank of lieutenant commander, and the remainder the rank of lieutenant; also sufficient assistant civil engineers, who shall have the rank of lieutenant of the junior grade, to make the total number of civil engineers and assistant civil engineers equal to 40: Provided, that assistant civil engineers shall be promoted to the grade of civil engineer to fill vacancies or after not more than eight years of service. The pay and allowances of the Corps of Civil Engineers shall be the same as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall operate to reduce the pay which, but for the passage of this act, would have been received by any commissioned officer at the time of its passage or thereafter: And provided further, that the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks shall be selected from the members of the Corps of Civil Engineers of the Navy having rank not below that of commander."

Mr. Platt, of New York, submitted to the Senate a proposed amendment to the Navy bill, to appropriate \$500,000 for the improvement of the water front, construction of new piers, etc., at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Mr. Gallinger submitted an amendment to increase the salary of one professor of English and one professor of French and Spanish at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from \$2,500 to \$3,500 each. Mr. Hale submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for necessary expenditures incident to the occupation and utilization of the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba.

#### LOANED GUNBOATS TO BE RETURNED.

The Bureau of Navigation has recommended that all of the converted yachts in the service of the Navy at present loaned to the naval militia organizations of various States, be returned to the Navy for use in the training of landsmen. Action on this recommendation is expected shortly. Some time ago the naval militia of North Carolina, who had the converted yacht Hornet, notified the Navy Department that they were unwilling to defray the expenses to make the necessary repairs on the ship, and the vessel was taken by the Department and put in excellent repair at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and attached to the receiving ship Franklin for the training of recruits. This week a letter was received by the Navy Department from the officials of the North Carolina requesting that the Hornet be again loaned to the naval militia of that State. The Bureau of Navigation has not only recommended that the request be not granted, but that all of the little gunboats now loaned to States be returned to the Navy. The Bureau says in its endorsement:

"In accordance with the request of the Bureau it is understood that the Hornet is now being prepared for service for the training of recruits as a tender to the receiving ship Franklin in company with the Restless and Siren. The work that these small vessels do is of the greatest value to the Navy, especially at this time, when the deficiency in properly trained men is great, and the Bureau is decidedly of the opinion that it would be very detrimental to the Service to withdraw the Hornet or any of these vessels from this duty. More vessels of this class would be assigned to this duty if they were available.

"At present the Bureau knows of no other vessels available for loaning to the North Carolina militia. Furthermore, the Bureau recommends that steps be taken to withdraw the other vessels now loaned to various State militia for the regular needs of the Service, and the governors of the respective States be informed of any such action in order that they may provide their organizations with other vessels."

The remainder of these converted yachts now in the possession of militia organizations follows: Inca, Massachusetts; Elfrida, Connecticut; Alleen, New York; Huntress, New Jersey; Sheerwater, Pennsylvania; Sylvia, Maryland; Onelda, District of Columbia; Stranger, Louisiana; Hawk, Ohio; Dorothea, Illinois.

#### GERMAN AMERICAN WAR GAME.

British naval officers are playing a war game at Portsmouth, England, in which the contending forces are supposed to be the American and German fleets. The Scientific American Supplement has been publishing the particulars of these games, the results of which thus far are thus summed up in an article in the Scientific American of Feb. 14:

"The series of war games now being played at Portsmouth, between representatives of the American and German navies, has passed through the first critical stage. The close of this stage was an important battle-ship action in the Philippines, in which the American fleet, owing to numerical inferiority, was practically wiped out. As those of our readers who are following this very interesting series in the supplement are aware, at the opening of the war game the various contending fleets and squadrons on the checker boards were assumed to be in the exact positions in which the fleets of the game. In the Pacific were stationed only four of our battleships, the Wisconsin, Oregon, Illinois, and Kentucky, with the monitors Monterey and Monarch. Immediately upon the declaration of war the Germans despatched, post haste, to the Philippines a battleship fleet made up of the very latest of their new battleships that have been completed within the last five years, all ships of eighteen knots speed. The principle of concentrating in superior force upon some chosen weak spot of the enemy's line is a sound one, and is unquestionably the course which would be followed by Germany in a state of actual war. The United States players to meet this move, wished to despatch the North Atlantic fleet to Manila, but were prevented by the umpires from doing so on the ground that American public opinion along the Atlantic coast would not allow the sea-board to be left in such an undefended condition. The umpires demanded two or three weeks' delay of the North Atlantic Squadron until a system of patrol by monitors, etc., could be established. Even with this loss of time, however, the situation in the Philippines might have been saved had the Panama Canal been built and in operation: for it would have been possible to send additional battleships to Manila in time to provide an equal United States fighting force, if not a preponderance of strength, for the great naval battle that was impending off Manila. The full significance of these strategical lessons of the war game will be appreciated, when it is remembered that the war game at Portsmouth is being fought out with

absolute impartiality by British officers, who take up the opposing fleets simply with a view to training themselves in naval tactics and strategy. Hence, to everyone who takes an intelligent interest in naval affairs in general, and is therefore capable of forecasting the trend of events in case of a German American war, it will not be surprising to learn that the three great lessons of the war game thus far developed are: first, that the far-distant Philippines are our most vulnerable point, and therefore the probable seat of attack in our next naval war; second, that if we are to render our Navy fully efficient to cope with the new situation opened by the possession of the Philippines, we must dig the Panama Canal, and do it with all possible despatch; and thirdly, that the United States fleet, at its present strength, is totally inadequate to cope with the larger series of operations now demanded of us as a colonial power.

"After the defeat of the American fleet the German troops disembarked from the transports and made an assault on Manila which was repulsed, and this repulse, coupled with the advent of the American North Atlantic fleet, led to the re-embarking of the troops and the retreat of the German fleet to its naval base at Kiau Chau, China. Meanwhile, the second German battleship fleet, which crossed the Atlantic, captured Havana, and proceeded to recoup and refit, while the American fleet concentrated at Key West; so that the situation to-day consists in the juxtaposition of two opposing fleets: a German Pacific fleet in Kiau Chau Harbor blockaded by an equally powerful American fleet, and another German fleet in Havana Harbor watched by the American home squadron. In both hemispheres the combatants are so equally matched that the outcome is considered to be uncertain; but likely in any case to terminate the war."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Spirits are no longer obtainable on the cruiser Raleigh, now being repaired at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the New York Sun says, for Tokio, chief cook, is in the brig. The little Jap was caught red handed trying to smuggle whiskey into the yard. Since the Raleigh arrived from Portsmouth many of the men have displayed and undue exhilaration of spirits, yet Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro and other officers failed to find any whiskey aboard or to detect any smuggler bringing it in. Rear Admiral Barker, commandant of the yard, instructed the gate keeper and guards to keep a strict watch. Some nights ago the little Jap, who passed in and out of the yard freely, always carrying a dress suit case, appeared at the gate and sat down to rest in the little office at the Sands street entrance. Gently he placed the case upon the floor. The gate keeper strolled in and accidentally stumbled over the suit case. It toppled over and there was a sound of bottles hobnobbing. Tokio explained that it contained only laundry, but when ordered to open the case dashed out of the office with the gate keeper in pursuit. He was caught in City Park and in the case were fifty half-pint flasks of whiskey. The goods were confiscated and Tokio was placed in the brig.

The degree of completion of vessels under construction for the United States Navy, as shown by the official records of Feb. 1 is as follows: Battleships—Missouri, 84 per cent.; Ohio, 69; Virginia, 18; Nebraska, 15; Georgia, 20; New Jersey, 26; Rhode Island, 20; Connecticut, 1; Louisiana, 1. Armored cruisers—Pennsylvania, 42; West Virginia, 44; California, 20; Colorado, 46; Maryland, 43; South Dakota, 22. Protected cruisers—Denver, 86; Des Moines, 79; Chattanooga, 68; Galveston, 66; Tacoma, 64; Cleveland, 91; St. Louis, 14; Milwaukee, 10; Charleston, 27. Monitors—Nevada, 99; Florida, 97. Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Hopkins, 95; Hull, 90; Lawrence, 99; MacDonough, 98. Torpedo boats—Stringham, 98; Goldsborough, 99; Blakely, 99; Nicholson, 98; O'Brien, 98; Tingey, 90. Sub-marine torpedo boats—Plunger, 99; Grampus, 92; Pike, 88; Porpoise, 90; Shark, 98; Steel tugs—No. 8, 10 per cent.; No. 9, 0.

The tug Sioux, which was sunk at the navy yard in Portsmouth, N.H., several weeks ago, has been raised by Naval Constructor Rock.

The despatch boat Dolphin left the Washington Navy Yard, Feb. 17, for Norfolk to undergo slight repairs, preparatory to a cruise in the West Indies with Secretary Moody.

The U.S.S. Albany left New York Feb. 15, en route to the Mediterranean, to join the Chicago, Cincinnati, and Machias, which form the vessels of Rear Admiral Crowninshield's command. She will probably touch at Gibraltar for her first port, or may possibly keep on to Algiers, where Commander Rodgers will communicate with Rear Admiral Crowninshield for further orders. Her list of officers is as follows: Commander, John A. Rodgers; lieutenant commanders, William R. Rush and Harold P. Norton; lieutenants, Robert L. Russell, Casy B. Morgan, and Walter M. Falconer; ensigns, Edward T. Constein and Wilbert Smith; midshipmen, Stephen C. Rowan, Wilson Brown, Jr., and Edward C. S. Parker; surgeon, Andrew R. Wentworth; passed assistant paymaster, Frederick K. Perkins; first lieutenant of Marines, Thomas F. Lyons; boatswain, Louis W. Sopp; gunner, Thomas J. Shuttleworth; carpenter, Joseph A. O'Connor; warrant machinist, Theodore Meyer.

The destroyer Dale has been placed in commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and will take part in the summer maneuvers which have been planned for the destroyer fleet, under command of Lieutenant Chandler, who has given so much attention to the development of the capacities of these craft.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station to the effect that the Isla de Cuba has sailed from Manila en route for Hong Kong, where she will be docked and undergo an overhauling preparatory to an extended cruise among the islands of the archipelago. It is the policy of the Department to show the flag at as many points among the islands as possible, and for this service these small vessels are being utilized as far as practicable.

Medical Inspector George E. H. Harmon, U.S.N., has been directed to report for duty at the naval station, Port Royal, S.C., to attend officers and others in the Government employ otherwise unprovided with medical attendance. This duty is not likely to continue long, for in view of the preparations which are being made for a transfer of all Government property from Port Royal to the new naval station at Charleston, S.C., it is not probable that the former station will be maintained much longer. It is understood, however, that Port Royal may be retained by the Navy Department for a base of training stations, in which case the building already in place can be employed for the new purposes.

The Navy Department Annex is the style of the new building now nearing completion at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street, and as soon as completed, the occupancy of this fine



structure will be entered upon by a large force from the Navy Department forming the "overflow" from that crowded building. The new building, which was built by Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, is known as the "Mills Building," and has been constructed throughout with especial reference to Government occupancy.

Bids for the completion of the dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard were opened this week at the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department. The bid of the C. M. Schofield Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., to complete the dock in two years at a cost of \$1,148,500 was the lowest bid submitted.

The Spanish Government has been awarded \$337,500 by the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh, Scotland, in the action begun there Jan. 20 last by the Spanish Minister of Marine, Senor Sanchez Toca, to recover \$375,000 from the Clydebank Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, because of the company's failure to deliver in contract time four torpedo-boat destroyers which had been intended for use during the Spanish-American War. In the course of the judgment Lord Kyllachy, the presiding judge, said he thought it more than probable that if Spain, even in the spring of 1897, had been in a position to establish a really effective blockade in Cuba against the unloading of munitions of war the insurrection might have been crushed and American intervention have been avoided. He therefore allowed Spain \$2,500 per week for the 135 weeks' delay, to which she was entitled under the contract.

The U.S.S. Bennington, which has been preparing for sea at Mare Island, Cal., will be placed in commission about March 1, and Comdr. Chauncey Thomas will command her.

After several years of persistent struggle on the part of Surgeon Ross, of the Navy, he has at last succeeded in obtaining recognition for the self-sacrificing attention to the duties of his position during the several yellow fever epidemics in which he has taken part, and last week the President sent Surgeon Ross's name to the Senate for confirmation as medical director on the active list of the Navy. Medical Director John W. Ross, U.S.N., was retired from active service several years ago, but has, nevertheless, continued on active duty, sometimes with the Army and sometimes with the Navy, and this promotion and restoration to the active list is well deserved.

The report of the court of inquiry into the causes of the explosion in a turret of the U.S.S. Massachusetts places the blame on a seaman, who was killed, and recommended no further proceedings. Secretary Moody, however, has ordered the court-martial of Ensign Ward K. Wortman, the officer in charge of the turret in which the explosion occurred.

The Navy Department has been informed by cable from Cavite of the departure of the station ship Rainbow from Manila for Hong Kong, where that vessel will be placed in dock and receive some considerable overhauling made necessary by her long stay in the tropical waters of Manila Bay. The water of this part of the Philippine Archipelago is especially bad for the under-water portions of steel or iron ships, and the rapidity with which marine growths increase is something really wonderful, a few weeks often sufficing for a thick layer of animal and vegetable life to adhere to the bottom of an unsheathed vessel.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry Minett, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Wheeling, stationed at Pago Pago, Tutuila, Samoa, has sent to the Navy Department a detailed report of events in that island since the departure of Capt. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., Naval Governor of Tutuila, on leave of absence. Commander Minett describes the interchange of hospitality between himself and Dr. Solf, Imperial Governor of German Samoa, gives an account of the poisoning of fifteen members of the Wheeling's crew—none fatally—by eating fish caught over the ship's side, and invites attention to the cordial relations existing between the authorities of American and German Samoa. The report also includes an account of the ceremonies attending the presentation of the greetings and presents from the President of the United States of America to the chiefs and people of Tutuila and Anauu, on Jan. 16, 1903.

The U.S. Collier Ajax from San Juan, Porto Rico, arrived at New York Feb. 13, with the remains of the nine sailors of the battleship Massachusetts who were killed by an explosion in a gun turret of that vessel some weeks since, the details of which were published. Orders from Washington directed that the bodies be shipped to relatives in different parts of the country, with the exception of that of Boatswain Andrew Hendricksen. He has no relatives in this country, and was buried in the Navy Yard Cemetery, Brooklyn.

#### OFFICIAL DEPATCHES.

The Navy Department on Feb. 16 received the following despatch:

"Delaware Breakwater, Feb. 15.  
"United States Navy collier Alexander's shaft broken Feb. 10; 26 degrees 44 minutes latitude, 71 degrees 18 minutes longitude (300 miles east of the Bahamas). After the accident ship making two and a half knots northwest. First officer on board steamship Admiral Schley, of Philadelphia. Will be in Washington to-morrow."  
(Signed) "ADAMSON."

The Alexander left San Juan Feb. 8 for Norfolk, having just completed a trip around the Horn from the Pacific coast.

"Sec. of Navy.  
"Raised blockade. War vessels withdrawn all blockaded ports."  
"DIEHL."

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

FEB. 12.—1st Asst. Eng. F. G. Snyder directed to proceed to San Diego, Cal., and rejoin Bear.

FEB. 13.—Captain of Engineers, J. W. Collins, directed to proceed to New York City and Red Bank, N.J., on official business.

Chief Eng. D. F. Bowen granted an extension of sick leave for twenty days.

FEB. 14.—1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds promoted to captain.

2d Lieut. C. E. Johnston promoted to 1st lieutenant.

3d Lieut. J. H. Crozier promoted to 2d lieutenant.

2d Asst. Eng. J. W. Glover granted thirty days' leave to take effect upon the return of Chief Engineer Maher.

FEB. 17.—1st Lieut. E. P. Berthoff granted six days' leave.

Lucien J. Kerr appointed an acting second assistant engineer.

FEB. 18.—Capt. Russell Glover directed to report at the Department.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

#### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Arrived at Galveston Feb. 18.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. En route to Mobile, Ala.  
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. Arrived at Galveston Feb. 18.  
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. Arrived at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 19.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. Arrived at Galveston Feb. 18.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Galveston, Tex.  
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. En route to New Orleans.  
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Galveston, Tex.  
Rear Admiral Higginson diverted the Alabama to Mobile, the Texas to New Orleans, and the Indiana to Pensacola, while en route to Galveston. The Massachusetts and Scorpion have not yet reported their arrival at Galveston, but were expected to arrive before the end of this week.

#### Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Sailed Feb. 14 from St. Kitts for Culebra, P.R.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Sailed Feb. 17 from New Orleans for Natchez.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Arrived at La Guayra Feb. 17.  
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Willson. Arrived at San Juan Feb. 16.  
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. Sailed Feb. 14 from St. Thomas for Culebra.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.  
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. James H. Dayton. At Algiers.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Algiers.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Arrived at Algiers Feb. 15.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.  
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Montevideo.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived at Montevideo Feb. 12.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed Feb. 16 from Bahia for Montevideo or Santos.  
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Sailed Feb. 16 from Bahia for Montevideo or Santos.  
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Culebra.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Sailed Feb. 10 from San Francisco for Acapulco, en route to Amapaia.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Sailed Feb. 10 from San Francisco for Acapulco, en route to Amapaia.  
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. J. J. Hunker. Sailed Feb. 10 from San Francisco for Acapulco, en route to Amapaia.  
PEKRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. Sailed Feb. 10 from San Francisco for Acapulco, en route to Amapaia.  
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood ordered to command. At Tutuila, Samoa.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.  
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Capt. Robert M. Berry ordered to command. At Olongapo.  
RAINBOW, Capt. Charles S. Sperry (comdr. of Southern Squadron). At Hong Kong.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Sailed Feb. 15 from Yokohama for Woosung.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.  
PHULIC, Lieut. F. B. Baldwin. At Cavite, P.I.  
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Subig. GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyer. At Sydney.  
HELENA, Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. At Cavite.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Hong Kong.  
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam. Address Guam.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.  
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.  
MONREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Canton.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.  
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.  
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter. At Cavite. Address Manila.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Hong Kong Feb. 17.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. John B. Collins. At Olongapo.  
SATURN (collier, merchant officers and crew). Sailed Feb. 17 from Cavite for Hong Kong.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. At Uruga.  
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.  
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Cavite.  
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

Callao, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. Arrived at Hong Kong Feb. 17.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. Arrived at Hong Kong Feb. 17.  
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Zamboanga.  
QUINCE, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette. At Isabella.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Francis Boughter. Arrived at Hong Kong Feb. 17.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED.

ACCOMAC, Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.  
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Sailed Feb. 15 from New York for European Station.  
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harry H. Christy. Annapolis, Md.  
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland. At Annapolis.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver. At San Juan.  
BENNINGTON. Has been ordered placed in commission about March 1 at Mare Island.  
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at New York Feb. 18. Address there.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Arrived at Norfolk Feb. 18. Address there.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Feb. 11 from Port Antonio for Esanada de Mora. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. Sailed Feb. 6 from Bahia for New York.  
HERCULES, tug. At Norfolk. Address there.  
HIST. At Newport.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu.  
ISLE DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At San Juan. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Arrived at Hampton Roads Feb. 18. Address there.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington. Address there.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.  
MODOC. At Philadelphia.  
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
NARKEETA, tug. At New York.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Boston.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.  
OSCEOLA, Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.  
PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. At Yorktown. Address Norfolk.  
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
PORTSMOUTH. Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN. At New York. Address there.  
PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. At New York. Will be attached to European Station.  
RAPID, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.  
REPTILES, Norfolk, Va.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Norfolk.  
STANDISH (tug). At Norfolk.  
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.  
SAMOSET (tug). At Philadelphia.  
SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard, Sioux, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Sailed Feb. 2 from Manila for San Francisco via Guam and Honolulu.  
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Sailed Jan. 19 from Manila for Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.  
TECTIMSEH, Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.  
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.  
VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
WARAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address Pensacola.  
WISCONSIN, Capt. U. Sebree. At Bremerton, Washington. Address there.  
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island.  
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin L. Knight. Sailed Feb. 11 from Port San Antonio for Santa Cruz del Sur. Address care Postmaster, New York.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Address New York City.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At League Island. Address there.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station.)  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va.  
SANTÉE, Comdr. George L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

#### TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla, care Postmaster, New York.  
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk.  
The BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON and WILKES have been ordered in reserve at Norfolk.  
The following boats were placed in full commission on the dates mentioned below under the command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler:  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. Commissioned Feb. 12 at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
BARRY, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. Commissioned Feb. 11 at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. Commissioned Feb. 13 at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
NINA (tug tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. At Norfolk.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.  
ALBAT, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Cavite.



## TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davidson, U.S.N., in command.  
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DELONG, MACKENZIE, CHAUNCEY and WORDEN.

## TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, L.I.  
McKEE and CRAVEN, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Annapolis. Trying out fuel.  
RODGERS, Lieut. J. J. Halligan. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.  
GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.  
DAHLGREN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, N.Y.  
MUCCASIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, L.I.  
STEWART, Lieut. Arthur B. Hoff. At Annapolis.  
TRUXTON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk.  
WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At Newport.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Placed in full commission Feb. 17 at Norfolk.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Chas. E. Fox. At Coronado Beach, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Arrived at Mare Island Feb. 18. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Jos. B. Murdock. Arrived at Port of Spain Feb. 18. Itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Leave March 2, 1903, due at Basseterre, St. Christopher, March 7, 1903; leave March 11, 1903, due at Kingston, Jamaica, March 24, 1903; leave March 31, 1903, due at Key West, Fla., April 15, 1903; leave April 15, 1903, due at Yorktown, Va., May 7, 1903; leave May 15, 1903, due at Hampton Roads, Va., May 29, 1903. Mail address care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y., domestic postage.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport.  
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Port Royal. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.  
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. Arrived at San Juan Feb. 6. Itinerary: Leave Feb. 20, arrive Kingston March 3; leave March 12, arrive Havana March 23; leave April 1, arrive Gardiners Bay April 10; leave May 3, arrive Tompkinsville May 5. Mail address care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. Sailed Feb. 1 from Punalu, Madeira, for San Juan. The itinerary of the ship follows: Arrive San Juan Feb. 22, leave Feb. 25, arrive New Orleans, La., March 4, leave March 11; arrive Galveston, Texas, March 15, leave March 22; arrive Mobile, Ala., March 16, leave April 2; arrive Pensacola, Fla., April 2, leave April 23; arrive Havana, Cuba, April 30, leave May 5; arrive Charleston, S.C., May 9, leave May 16; arrive Tompkinsville May 22. Address all mail, care U.S. District Agent, New York.  
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. Address Norfolk. On cruise in Chesapeake Bay. Arrived at Lambert's Point Feb. 16.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At San Diego. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Res. Arrived at St. Thomas Feb. 12. Itinerary of the Monongahela follows: Leave Feb. 26, 1903; due at San Juan Feb. 28, 1903, leave March 19, 1903; due at Yorktown, April 7, 1903, leave April 25, 1903; due at Hampton Roads April 28, 1903. Address all mail to U.S.T.S. Monongahela, care U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until March 14, (date of steamer sailing from New York). After March 14, address to Yorktown, Va.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed Feb. 11 from New York for Galveston, Tex. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Arrived at Yorktown Feb. 17. Address Norfolk Yard.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Arrived at Kingsport Feb. 18; leave Feb. 24, arrive Pensacola March 3. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX, Sailed Feb. 18 from New York for Boston. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
ALEXANDER, Sailed Feb. 8 from San Juan for Norfolk. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
BRUTUS, At Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
CAESAR, Sailed Feb. 16 from Colombo for Port Said. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
HANNIBAL, Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Hampton Roads. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
LEBANON, Sailed Feb. 17 from Norfolk to search for collier Alexander. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
LEONIDAS, At Baltimore. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
MARCELLUS, At Havana. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
NERO, At Rangoon. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.  
STERLING, At Newport. Address care Postmaster, New York.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK, Boatwain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—At San Juan, Porto Rico. Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.  
BEAR—Capt. Francis Tuttle, Sausalito, Cal.  
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.  
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.  
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.  
CHASE—Practice ship, Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Arundel Cove, Md.  
COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.  
DALLAS—At New London, Conn. Capt. W. C. De Hart.  
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.  
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.  
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.  
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. O. D. Myrick.  
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.  
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tozier.  
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.  
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. T. D. Lay, retired.  
HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., Capt. J. F. Wain.  
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., Lieut. R. Ridgley, jr.  
MCCULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.  
McLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. J. P. R. Hanks.  
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y., Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.  
MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan, at San Francisco, Cal.  
MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. W. G. Ross, at Norfolk, Va.  
PERRY—At Astoria, Oregon, Capt. W. A. Falling.  
RUSH—At Seattle, Wash., Capt. C. C. Fenger.  
SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass., Capt. H. B. Rogers.  
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Oite.  
SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. Emery.  
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Henly, San Francisco, Cal.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall, at Wilmington, N.C.

WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.  
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. S. E. Maguire.  
WINONA—Repairing at Arundel Cove, Md.  
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 12, 1903.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Chief Engr. David Smith (retired), to be a chief engineer on the retired list, with the rank of rear admiral, from March 2, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved Feb. 8, 1903.  
Stewart E. Barber of Maryland, to be an assistant paymaster from Feb. 12, 1903, to fill a vacancy.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 13.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Passed Asst. Paym. Ulysses G. Ammen, to be a paymaster from April 23, 1902, vice Sullivan, promoted.  
Asst. Paym. Trevor W. Leule, to be a passed assistant paymaster from April 23, 1902, vice Ammen, promoted.  
Asst. Paym. Merrill K. Goldsborough, to be a passed assistant paymaster from June 1, 1902, vice Pierce, resigned.  
Paym. John R. Martin, to be a pay inspector from June 1, 1902, vice Harris, promoted.  
Passed Asst. Paym. George Brown, jr., to be a paymaster from June 1, 1902, vice Martin, promoted.  
Asst. Paym. David V. Chawick, to be a passed assistant paymaster from June 1, 1902, vice Brown, promoted.  
Passed Asst. Paym. Walter S. Izard, vice Ray, promoted.  
Paym. John R. Martin, to be a pay inspector from June 1, 1902, vice Harris, promoted.  
Passed Asst. Paym. Eugene C. Tobey, to be a passed assistant paymaster from July 1, 1902, vice Izard, promoted.  
Paym. Mitchell C. McDonald, to be a pay inspector from Sept. 2, 1902, vice Stanton, retired.  
Passed Asst. Paym. David Rotter, to be a paymaster from Sept. 2, 1902, vice McDonald, promoted.  
Paym. Eustace B. Rogers, to be a pay inspector from Sept. 2, 1902, vice Peterson, resigned.  
Passed Asst. Paym. Samuel Bryan, to be a paymaster from Sept. 2, 1902, vice Rogers, promoted.  
Asst. Paym. Jonathan Brown, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Sept. 2, 1902, vice Bryan, promoted.  
Paym. Leeds C. Keer, to be a pay inspector from Sept. 2, 1902, vice Rogers, promoted.  
Passed Asst. Paym. George M. Lukesh, to be a paymaster from Sept. 2, 1902, vice Keer, promoted.  
Asst. Paym. Dexter Tiffany, jr., to be a passed assistant paymaster from Nov. 9, 1902, vice Penrose, dismissed.  
Paym. Richard T. M. Ball, to be a pay inspector from Nov. 22, 1902, vice Conover, promoted.  
Passed Asst. Paym. John W. Morse, to be a paymaster from Nov. 22, 1902, vice Ball, promoted.  
Asst. Paym. Franklin P. Sackett, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Nov. 22, 1902, vice Morse, promoted.  
Paym. Charles S. Williams, to be a pay inspector from Dec. 10, 1902, vice Ring, promoted.  
Passed Asst. Paym. Arthur F. Huntington, to be a paymaster from Dec. 10, 1902, vice Williams, promoted.  
Asst. Paym. David M. Addison, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Dec. 10, 1902, vice Huntington, promoted.  
Paym. Thomas J. Cowie, to be a pay inspector from Jan. 8, 1903, vice Cann, promoted.  
Passed Asst. Paym. Harry H. Balthis, to be a paymaster from Jan. 8, 1903, vice Cowie, promoted.  
Paym. John S. Carpenter, to be a pay inspector from Jan. 11, 1903, vice Speel, promoted.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Howard D. Lamar, of Indiana, to be an assistant paymaster from Feb. 17, 1903, to fill a vacancy.  
Frederick H. Lemly, of North Carolina, to be an assistant paymaster from Feb. 17, 1903, to fill a vacancy.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 13, 1903.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert G. Denig, to be a commander from Jan. 10, 1903.  
Lieut. Comdr. William P. Randall (retired), to be a commander on the retired list from Feb. 5, 1903.  
Lieut. (junior grade) Michael J. McCormack, to be a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1903.  
Pay Insp. James A. Ring, to be a pay director from Dec. 10, 1902.  
Pay Insp. Reah Fraser, to be a pay director from Jan. 19, 1903.  
Asst. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser (retired), to be a passed assistant engineer on the retired list, from Oct. 31, 1902.  
Surg. John W. Ross (retired), to be a medical director on the active list from Feb. 5, 1903.  
Lieut. (junior grade) Robert Platt, to be a commander on the retired list, from Feb. 5, 1903.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 16.

## Appointment in the Navy.

Stewart E. Barber, of Maryland, to be an assistant paymaster from Feb. 13, 1903.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 18.

Capt. John R. Bartlett (retired), to be a rear admiral on the retired list from Feb. 9, 1903. In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved Feb. 9, 1903.  
Lieut. (junior grade) Rufus Z. Johnston, jr., to be a lieutenant from Jan. 4, 1903, vice Smith, promoted.  
To be passed assistant paymasters with the rank of lieutenant.

George P. Dyer, Robert H. Woods, Robert H. Orr, William A. Merritt, Franking W. Hart, Harrison L. Robins, Webb V. H. Rose, William H. Doherty, Charles Morris, jr.  
To be assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant.  
Harold H. Haas, William H. Bucher, Edgar Thompson, Elton O. Huntington, John B. Dennis.  
Assistant naval constructor.  
Richard H. Robinson, to be an assistant naval constructor, with the rank of lieutenant, from Feb. 10, 1903.

## G.O. 19, JAN. 9, 1903, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces changes in the following articles in the Navy Regulations of 1900: 22, 357, 422, 506, 746, 753, 823, 848, 850, 854, 856, 863, 864, 876, 920, 1149, 1153, 1247, 1254, 1290, 1296, 1298, 1410, 1415, 1462, 1470, 1490, 1518, 1543, 1545, 1585, 1586, 1709, 1710, 1742, 1745 and 1902.

## S.O. 36, FEB. 10, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces the death of Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, U.S.N., on Feb. 6, heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 13.—Rear Admiral E. H. Gheen (retired), detached Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to home. Comdr. J. M. Robinson, senior member board, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Feb. 23.

Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.

Med. Dir. J. A. Hawke (retired), detached Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to home.

Med. Insp. M. H. Simons, to Washington, D.C., Feb. 24, 1903, for examination for promotion; thence to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Btsm. P. Hennig, detached Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and two months' sick leave.

Btsm. Muller, detached Piscataqua; to home via Solace.

FEB. 14.—Lieut. W. W. Phelps, to Lancaster.  
Pay Insp. S. Rand, to Asiatic Station via steamer Siberia from San Francisco, Cal., March 11, 1903, for duty as purchasing pay officer at Manila, P.I.  
Btsm. H. J. Duffy, detached Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., to home and wait orders.  
Paym. Ck. E. M. Gaines, appointed Feb. 12, 1903, for duty on board the Panther.

FEB. 15.—Sunday.

FEB. 16.—Lieut. Comdr. H. D. Cleaver, detached duty Carbon Steel Works, Pittsburg, Pa., etc.; to Camden, N.J., for duty as inspector of machinery at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Eaton, detached duty Wm. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to duty as inspector of engineering material at Carbon Steel Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

Lieut. C. K. Mallory (retired), retired from Feb. 12, 1903. (Section 143 of the Revised Statutes.)

Lieut. F. L. Sawyer, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., Feb. 20; to Nevada.

Midshipman C. C. Moses, to Kearsarge, Feb. 23, 1903.

Midshipman W. R. Van Auker, to Indiana, Feb. 23, 1903.

Midshipman F. H. Sadler, to Indiana, Feb. 23, 1903.

Midshipman T. H. Taylor, to Massachusetts, Feb. 23, 1903.

Midshipman D. T. Ghent, to Massachusetts, Feb. 23, 1903.

Midshipman T. Ward, jr., to Alabama, Feb. 20, 1903.

Midshipman S. C. Loomis, to Texas, Feb. 20, 1903.

Midshipmen M. Milne, A. H. Van Keuren, W. J. Giles, R. A. Koch, H. D. Cooke, jr., S. M. Robinson, R. S. Holmes and W. Ancrum, to the Wisconsin.

Midshipmen C. Belknap and A. T. Brislin, to the Kearsarge, Feb. 23, 1903.

Surg. H. B. Pitts, detached Naval Hospital, Sitka, Alaska, etc.; to Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Act. Asst. Surg. H. T. Nelson, jr., to Sitka, Alaska, for duty at Marine Barracks at that place.

V. M. Mach. J. A. Hickey, to Independence, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Carp. McC. Pate, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Maine.

FEB. 17.—Lieut. O. D. Duncan, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, detached duty in command torpedo boats in reserve, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and continue duties in command Truxton.

Lieut. G. C. Davidson, to duty in command of torpedo boats in reserve at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Midshipmen M. K. Metcalf and J. D. Wilson, to the Wisconsin.

Midshipmen H. McL. Walker and L. R. Leahy, to the Iowa, Feb. 23, 1903.

Midshipmen E. Y. Rhodes, F. J. Cleary, H. R. Stark, R. S. Thompson, E. Friedrick, C. A. Brillhart, D. R. Battles and A. S. Kibbee, to South Atlantic Station, via Gloucester.

Pay Insp. H. E. Drury, to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 25, 1903, for duty as paymaster of yard.

Paym. J. Q. Lovell, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 23, 1903; granted three months' sick leave.

Paym. Ck. H. H. Pallanch, appointed Feb. 17, 1903, for duty on board Mohican.

Paym. Ck. F. M. Varrell, appointment dated Oct. 2, 1902, for duty at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., revoked.

Chap. E. E. McDonald, to Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Paym. S. Rhodes, detached Yokohama hospital; to home and wait orders.

Rear Admiral L. W. Robinson (retired), died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1903.

FEB. 18.—Lieut. J. W. Stewart (retired), detached Branch Hydrographic Office, Galveston, Tex., etc.; to Branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga.

Lieut. A. E. Kalbach, detached Mayflower; to Independence, Feb. 27, 1903, connecting crew for Bennington, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipmen J. S. Abbott and W. E. T. Neumann, to the New York.

Midshipmen L. H. Lacy and L. Sahm, to the Bennington.

Midshipmen J. S. Arwine and M. S. Davis, to the New York.

Med. Insp. D. N. Bertolette, detached New York, as fleet surgeon Pacific Station; to home and wait orders.

Surg. D. O. Lewis, detached Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to New York, as fleet surgeon Pacific Station.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. C. Grieve, to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. R. Dykes, to Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Act. Asst. Surg. V. Daoney, to Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Paym. G. W. Reeves, additional duty Richmond.

Chap. J. McC. Bellows, to Minneapolis, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., March 10, 1903.

War. Mach. F. H. Richwien, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Comdr. R. Platt (retired), appointed a commander on the retired list from Feb. 5, 1903.

FEB. 19.—Act. Asst. Surg. T. C. Blackburn, to Culgoa.

Carp. S. C. Brearley (retired), detached Constellation; to home.

Asst. Paym. S. E. Barber, appointed from Feb. 13, 1903.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 12.—2d Lieut. William Brackett, granted two weeks' extension of leave.

FEB. 15.—Capt. B. H. Fuller, commanding Marine Guard, U.S.F.S. New York, report to the commander-in-chief, U.S. Naval Force, Pacific Station, U.S.F.S. New York, for duty as marine officer of the fleet.

FEB. 19.—Lieut. Col. G. F. Elliott, detached from command of Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, and ordered to proceed to Washington, D.C., to command Marine Barracks in that city.

A recent nomination by the President will give much satisfaction to the recipient of this action, the case in point being the promotion of Lieut. Robert Platt, J. G. U.S.N., to the rank of commander on the retired list. Under the law no one is available for retired list by reason of age below the rank of commander, and as Lieutenant Platt has been "not in the line of promotion" since his transfer from the Volunteer to the Regular Service, his age did not entitle him to the retired list. He is already some seventy-five years old, and this act of the President will be followed by many kindly comments.

The Navy Department has decided to send the U.S.S. Atlanta up the Mississippi River as far as Natchez, for the purpose of showing the ship to the people on the way up and to establish on a firm basis the kindly feeling known to exist at Natchez for the Navy, as the result of previous visits of naval ships. The trip will be made during the high stage of water in the river and will last about three weeks. Many festivities have been planned during the stay of the ship.

Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has been notified of his impending appointment to the command of a fleet.



## NAVAL TITLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

General, meaning an officer exercising general command, would be a designation as appropriate for the chief of a fleet or squadron as for the commander of an army or brigade, and might be substituted with advantage for the present title of admiral. The four higher ranks of the Navy have, however, titles less objectionable than those of the other grades, and it is from captain down to midshipman that the titles bear the marks of the original inferior and unimportant position from which the Navy has risen to its present strength and greatness.

A captain in the Navy has the assimilated rank and wears the silver eagles of a colonel in the Army. Why, in the name of common sense, should he bear a military title three grades below that of colonel? A lieutenant in the Navy ranks with a captain in the Army, and yet he has to be satisfied with the military title next below that of captain. Captains and lieutenants in the Navy were once captains and lieutenants of companies of foot soldiers, at present they hold much higher rank, and if they bear military titles at all, they should bear those corresponding with their actual rank and commands.

Commander is not an appropriate title for any grade of officers; a captain in command of a ship-of-the-line is a commander, and so is a midshipman in charge of a launch, whilst no officer whatever can properly be termed a commander unless he is actually in command. Commanders were once called masters commandant and afterwards masters and commanders, that is they were masters in command; they have in these latter times dropped altogether the word master, which indicated their rank, and retained the word commander, which originally only specified the duty on which they were employed, namely, in command of a vessel. Lieutenant commander is open to the same objections as the title of commander. The naval title of lieutenant has already been mentioned. Masters, when they were sailing-masters, had charge of the navigation of the vessel to which they were attached, and were warrant officers; now they are watch officers, and their duty does not differ from that of lieutenants or ensigns, the important duty of navigation having been, most properly, transferred to the officer third in rank on board a ship. It is manifestly absurd to continue to call any officer by a title which custom bestows on boys under fourteen years of age. Ensign answers well enough, perhaps, for the lowest grade of commissioned officers. Midshipman does not describe the youth who is in training for the higher honors of the Service; he is really, what he should be called, a cadet.

It is worthy of consideration whether naval officers should be known by military titles at all, and possibly it would be better to devise or revive designations peculiarly naval for all ranks of the Service, but certainly if they are to retain such titles, they should bear those of their assimilated rank, instead of a rank below it. An English flag-officer is frequently a major general of the Royal Marine Forces, and by giving to naval officers, in addition to their present commissions, appointments in the marine forces of the United States, they might obtain titles corresponding with their actual rank. Marine force is a synonymous term with naval force, except, perhaps, that the former is more comprehensive, and embraces all forces serving afloat, whilst the latter applies more particularly to national vessels and their complements of officers and men.

Our citizens in civil life scatter military and naval titles, with such unreasoning prodigality, as to render them offensive to the involuntary bearer, but in the profession of arms titles are not trifles, but things of great importance, of nice distinctions and of minute regulations. They especially deserve attention and consideration, because the value attached to them contributes largely to that peculiar training of the mind, which has often caused military honor to survive the loss of freedom and virtue.

## LINEAL RANK OF LIEUTENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The long promised "rearrangement" of 2d lieutenants, which you predicted would "greatly change" the standing of all 2d lieutenants appointed from the ranks, has been published, but the "great change" is lacking, in fact, this "rearrangement" as given in your issue of Feb. 7, is almost the same as the old. Of the two arrangements, the latter is the more "puzzling." As long as scores of officers were put above their apparent seniors anywhere from three weeks to six months, on the ground that they made better grades, there was apparently no complaint, still it seemed contrary to old usage; but since those same officers still retain their original places, on the ground that their commissions antedate those of officers who did duty as such six months prior to their acceptance, the reason why is beyond the comprehension of the average mortal. One could imagine that one or two officers failed to accept their commissions for six months after they were dated, but when it comes to a case of fifty, one is bewildered.

The following questions present themselves: Is an officer's commission dated before he is examined? Was the Official Register of 1902, as to dates of acceptance, etc., incorrect? Was an officer appointed four, five, or six months before he was notified of, or accepted such appointment? Supposing the answer to all the questions to be the negative, then, Mr. Editor, kindly give some light on the following:

1. Why are Lieutenants Conway and Pike, who, according to the Register, served as enlisted men till Sept. 9, 1901, and accepted Sept. 10, put above Lieutenants Brown and McNamara, who accepted their commissions in April, 1901. Can it be that the commissions of the former were dated prior to April, and that they had no knowledge of, or refused to accept same till September?

2. Lieutenant Dewey ranks the entire third division of the San Fernando class, who accepted their commissions July 8, 1901, yet Lieutenant Dewey served as an enlisted man till Jan. 10, 1902—more than six months later than said class.

3. To my personal knowledge, Lieutenant Caldwell, as a member of the San Fernando class, failed to qualify in April, 1901, but duly qualified in August or September, 1901. He is now thirteen files above his former class mate, Lieutenant Williams, whose commission bore date of June, 1901, and who accepted July 8, 1901—more than a month before Lieutenant Caldwell was re-examined. He was twelve files above Lieutenant Williams under old arrangement. If his commission antedates Lieutenant Williams' it must have been dated before he was re-examined.

I am not "sore" or "kicking" (as I lost only two files by rearrangement), but I simply seek information. I do not mean to cast any reflection upon the officers

herein mentioned, but it was necessary to name some one, in order to be explicit. The list is full of such instances.

SAN FERNANDO.

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your correspondent "X," in a communication Feb. 14, is mistaken in his assumption that our Government has violated the Monroe Doctrine in any way, shape, or manner. Partisanism should never enter into discussion of matters involving national honor. What other country has kept its faith and pledges inviolate as the United States? What power has the whip now of the world like our own, on account of our national righteousness, something which should be, and is, the pride of every true American?

The Monroe Doctrine never intimated that the United States would not or should not take territory by conquest in either hemisphere. Furthermore, we are not technically or morally bound in that regard; we never were fools enough to set up a rule to accommodate our neighbors and pay for it ourselves—a thing we do, however, of our own free will—as in Cuba, for the assumption that the Philippines constitutes a recompense is yet unproven, for we may free the whole batch in twenty-five years; but in either case, Cuba has paid nothing.

The Monroe Doctrine is merely a defensive measure with not a scintilla of offense, hence, entails no reprisals. The Monroe Doctrine is purely justice, promising protection which does not involve this nation nor its sponsor, nor clamp us in a state of "innocuous destitute," as "X" seems to think. If we are noble enough to protect our neighbor free of charge from the greed of some European monarchial power, protecting our neighbor, and through him, ourselves at the same time, we are merely exercising the right of self-preservation; nothing more and nothing less. Protecting South American republics is a nasty business, but it is essential to our existence and future welfare. What Bismarck called "insufferable impertinence" on our part is really the commonest rule in common law. Our bargain with Europe was that we should not meddle with their garrotting expeditions at home among themselves, but if Uncle Sam wants to take a slice of South America, or of Europe, or Asia, so long as there is no power to prevent, he may do so; we have just as good right to steal territory as any other nation, but we are too good to do such wicked things, and "X's" interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine is not in our way in the least.

Charles Rogers.

## FACTS FOR "MEDICO."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Army organization provides for eighty field officers in the Medical Department to 240 subalterns, or one of the former to three of the latter. In the lines there are 290 field officers to 2,610 subalterns. In other words the chances of the medical officer for reaching the grade of a field officer, as compared with an officer of the line, is three to one in favor of the medical officer; and this takes no account of the further surpassing advantage of the latter that he starts in the grade of first lieutenant and is certain of that of captain after only five years service. While the medical officer can comfortably surmount the "hump" in promotion in the grades of major and captain, the line officers must do the same in the grades of captain and lieutenant; a very material difference indeed.

The age of entrance into the Service makes no difference. In the line it may average twenty-two, and in the medical corps twenty-five years, or for that matter thirty-five; it only means that the older officer has less time to serve to pass through all the grades, as all the classes above him are doing under the same conditions.

The favorable conditions of the medical officer as to promotion, aside from starting as a first lieutenant, exist in detail as well as in gross, viz: medical, one colonel to thirty subalterns, line one to forty-five; medical, one lieutenant colonel to twenty, line one to forty-five; medical one major to four, line one to fifteen. So that other things being equal (as is naturally the case very nearly), the medical officer not only has a great advantage at the start, but must inevitably reach any grade before any line officers entering the same year. Even if the number of subalterns in the Medical Department was increased by 120, or fifty per cent., the ratios will still be one to four and a half, or one to nine, or two to one in favor of the medical officers in reaching the grade of field officers, and there would still be medical, one colonel to forty subalterns line one to forty-five; medical, one lieutenant colonel to thirty subalterns, line one to forty-five; medical, one major to six subalterns, line one to fifteen.

These facts show that the prospect of due or even rapid promotion, does not deter young medical men from competing for places in the Army Medical Department.

## REGIMENTAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you please publish this letter in your valuable and far-reaching paper, thereby doing that unfortunate individual, the regimental and post headquarters clerk, a very great favor? To begin with, the headquarters clerk is cut off from all chance of promotion that his comrades doing plain duty enjoy. He is a private soldier and must remain one until discharged, or so long as his detail as clerk exists. The commanding officer of his company will not appoint him a non commissioned officer, while he remains on special duty. In fact he is considered a "coffee cooler" by the members of his company and is a soldier only on paper. Yet the fact remains that he is of more importance to his regimental commander than a dozen ordinary enlisted men; the latter can be procured at any time, but the clerk is hard to find in the ranks of Uncle Sam. The good clerk is considered a treasure, yet is never rewarded. What are his duties? They are confidential and peculiar. He bears the same relation to his regimental or post commander as the private secretary does to his employer in all business concerns. He is a trusted employee, and must be intelligent, sober, reliable and punctual. He must be respectful and obedient, in fact a gentleman, and all for \$13 per month, with no hope of advancement.

The employees of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments get thirty-five cents per diem extra pay; the school teacher gets fifty for two hours daily work; the "dog robber" or officer's "striker" gets an average of five dollars per month and "allowances" outside of his pay as a soldier; while the headquarters clerk gets nothing. He has no status whatever.

Why will not our good and energetic Secretary of War make some provision for the above mentioned soldier

clerk? Why will not that great and powerful friend of the enlisted man, Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, exert his vast influence in his behalf? Now that everything is being reformed along the line of the Army, why not include the headquarters clerk in the general cleaning up of old methods? Why not give him school teacher's pay, fifty cents per diem, or the rank, pay and allowances of a sergeant of the branch of the Service in which he is serving? Anything but his present menial position. You, too, can help, Mr. Editor. We know you are fond of just and impartial treatment to all, whether officers or enlisted men. Help the deserving cause, there is reason in it.

JUSTICE.

## PROGRESS ON LANAO MILITARY ROAD.

Iligan, Mindanao, Dec. 22, 1902.

The battalions in command of Major R. L. Bullard, 28th Inf., now engaged in road construction on the Island of Mindanao, have made marked progress in the prosecution of the work.

For several weeks past they have been employed at a very difficult point of ascent on the proposed road. They expected to overcome this difficulty by Feb. 1, but from this point there lies before them four and a half miles of dense hardwood forest. To cut out a wide clearing in order to let in the sunlight for drying purposes and grade a road through this stretch of wilderness involves much labor and will consume considerable time. When this task is performed the way is open for several miles, and advantage can be taken of the old Spanish trail.

All kinds of questions have been asked about this national roadway enterprise. What is the necessity? Why are soldiers used in road construction? Are the soldiers over-worked?

1. The interior of Mindanao cannot be handled successfully by either the military or civil authorities without roads.

2. Soldiers are employed (1) because of the presence of cholera among the natives; (2) because of the scarcity of native labor and the low general average of efficiency of such labor.

3. Four hours a day is all that any soldier consumes in the actual exercise of work. The average able-bodied American accomplishes more in four hours than four Moros would in the same time.

The work is hard—all work is hard under a tropical sun. No man works more than twenty minutes, usually fifteen, without respite. But this is no denial of the fact that the work is hard. When the work of construction has reached an altitude of 1,000 feet above sea level, the climate will be less trying than that of the coast. Every known precaution has been and will continue to be taken to protect the life and health of the command. With cholera prevalent among the natives, Visayas and Moros, for months in the vicinity of road operations, very few soldiers have been stricken with the disease. This fact is an eloquent testimonial to the discipline and sanitary regulations of the camps.

## POST NON COMMISSIONED STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you please say a few words through the columns of the JOURNAL, for the benefit of the post non commissioned staff? It seems as though it would be beneficial to the Service by appointing these sergeants warrant officers with an increase of pay—say to \$75 per month, without the usual allowance of rations and clothing. By so doing, and increasing the number of warrant officers, there could be a great decrease in the number of civilian clerks, who receive from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per year, and do practically the same class of work as sergeants of the non commissioned staff, who get on an average, including continuous service pay about \$40 per month. The law requires that the post non commissioned staff, except electrician sergeants, be appointed, after due examination, from sergeants who have served from four to eight years in the line of the Army. Therefore, none but efficient, well tried and reliable soldiers need be appointed. The Navy has warrant officers; why not give the enlisted men of the Army the same chance for advancement as is given in the Navy? This would encourage efficient non commissioned officers to remain in the Army with hope of promotion.

The duties of non commissioned staff sergeants are, under the supervision of the officer with whom they are serving, to look after the property of their respective departments at the post where they are stationed; to prepare the reports and returns, and have a general supervision of all clerical work pertaining to their office. In fact, they are to a quartermaster or commissary officer what a chief clerk is to a chief quartermaster or chief commissary. It seems as though Congress might be persuaded to make some provisions to re-organize the non commissioned staff with the rank of warrant officers; or, at least, increase their salaries, thus offering better inducements for efficient and reliable non commissioned officers to remain in the Service.

P.Q.M. SERGEANT.

## UNIFORM OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems to me that the officers of the Medical Department have been left rather peculiar looking objects by the result of the last change in uniforms. Heretofore they were counted staff officers and wore the staff color; now they have been given maroon as a color for the shoulder strap, full dress cap, etc., but they wear the dark blue staff trousers and have the cape lined with dark blue—the staff color. As maroon has been the color selected for the medical officers, would it not be more uniform to let them either adopt that color altogether—wearing the light blue trousers with maroon stripes, etc., as other branches of the Service—or go back to the staff uniform, with the dark blue color, that has been worn by them for so many years?

EARNEST INQUIRER.

A correspondent asks: "What is the War Department trying to do with the old soldiers in the United States Army? I see that they are going to send them to the Philippine Islands again. I should think that they had done enough after going through Cuba and the Philippines campaign, and fighting so hard against a foreign nation, taking those islands from them. Why not send soldiers that have not seen foreign service. There are at least 20,000 soldiers in the U.S. Army who have not seen foreign service. Why not send them to the islands, and let them see a little service. That is the place in which to break in the young soldiers and not on the United States parade ground."



## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Feb. 16, 1903.

Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th Cav., has returned from the East, where he spent a two months' leave. Chaplain James L. Griffes, 4th Cav., rejoined the garrison on Friday last from a twenty days' leave passed in the sunny South. While absent he performed the marriage ceremony at the Carson-Halliday nuptials at Fort Getty, S.C., and later visited his father's home in Florida, where he is engaged in the cultivation of an extensive orange grove.

Mrs. Walter C. Short entertained the Ladies Card Club on Thursday afternoon.

Post Com. Sergt. William E. Tabor, who has been absent without leave since Feb. 3, was dropped on Feb. 12 as a deserter.

Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Snow entertained on Friday evening at supper, after the usual weekly hop. Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin entertained very brilliantly on Saturday night in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. McNeil, but lately arrived from the Military Academy, where the Captain was on duty before his appointment as adjutant of the Artillery subpost. Mesdames Slocum, Rutherford, March and Snow and Misses Erwin, Ayres and Anderson assisted in receiving. During the evening refreshments were served, and the orchestra of the 5th Band, Art. Corps, furnished the music, several dance numbers being on the program.

The 4th Cavalry orchestra gave an entertainment and dance in the Post Theater on Thursday evening, which proved an attraction of the first order. Several novelties were on the program. The most amusing, perhaps, was a pie-eating contest, which was won by Private Zevliski. Lieut. Robert N. Winn, Med. Dept., leaves this week to join the new station to which he has been ordered. His loss to the garrison will be distinctly felt. He has been very popular in the post's social circles.

The Artillery band has been given the use of the Post Theater on the evening of March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), upon which occasion it will give a masquerade ball.

Hereafter all issues of chevrons from the Quartermaster's Department at this post will be of the new pattern authorized in G.O. 2, s. 2, A.G.O., the old pattern having been exhausted.

Lieuts. B. F. Browne and P. W. Clark, F.A.C., were in the vicinity of Wakefield on Saturday and Sunday on a hunting expedition. A special car brought back their bag of game. (7)

The exhibition of horsemanship scheduled for Saturday afternoon in the Riding Hall proved an unqualified success from every point of view. The galleries had been prepared to accommodate a large crowd, and it was well that they were, for it was simply impossible to find places for one-half those who came. Citizens from miles around were on hand, and the nondescript collection of vehicles and ponies tied about the building bespoke a noisy fair or a like attraction.

Events were called on schedule time by Capt. W. C. Smith, in charge of the arena, and the entries for the high jump made their entrance to the music of the 4th Cavalry Band, which had been stationed in a corner of one of the balconies. Captains Erwin and Lassiter and Lieutenant Winn were judges, and their work proved most satisfactory to the spectators, which evinced its approval on the different decisions in a very demonstrative manner.

The high jump went to Sergeant McNamara, Troop A, 4th Cav., his horse clearing the bars at 6 feet 4 inches. In the bareback riding, which was the second event, Private Carr, of Troop B, 4th Cav., proved to be the successful aspirant for blue-ribbon honors. In the Roman riding, which followed, Private Liming, of Troop B, 4th Cav., gave an exhibition that proved the rider a horseman par excellence. Standing perfectly erect on his horses, with the reins in his left and a whip in his right hand, he urged his mounts around the ring at a breakneck speed, and so great was the momentum gained that it seemed as though rider and animals must fall in a heap at the turns. Private Macholtz, of Troop K, 8th Cav., was decided the winner in the potato race.

The fifth and last event, that of riding bucking horses, although some fairly hard nuts were presented to crack, was not of the hair-raising sort that was anticipated.

This was due to failure of the imported "outlaws" from outlying ranches to "hump" themselves. They simply refused to buck. Some incorrigible troop and battery horses were brought into the arena, and although their appearance was on the impromptu order, they did their best to fill the bill. Indeed, they succeeded to the extent of throwing two riders to the tan bark. Private Chastain, of Troop C, 4th Cav., proved the best man up and was awarded the ribbon.

Lieut. C. C. Carson, F.A.C., judge advocate of a G.C.M., visits Ellis, Kan., on duty pertaining to the securing of witnesses to appear before the court in session here.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1903.

The most interesting event of the past week has been the 100th Night Hop, as that to which we are looking forward at the close of the present week will be the entertainment of the same name. To those unfamiliar with cadet customs, if any such there are among the readers of the Journal, it may not be amiss to state that the 100th night is counted backward from June 1. Of later years it has been found advisable to divide the celebration, the dance preceding the entertainment by one week. The entertainment is always held on the Saturday nearest to Feb. 22, which is, we believe, the actual date of 100th night. Cadets have been busily engaged for many weeks in the preparation of the play, which promises to be one of the most successful ever given.

The hop last Saturday evening in Cullum Hall taxed even the generous amount of space afforded by Thayer Hall for the accommodation of the dancers. The large number of visitors, many of whom came from a distance, were guests at the officers' quarters and at the hotel. A very few among the many young ladies attending the hop were the following: The Misses Taylor, Jackson, Spurgin, Wadsworth, Mills, Hobbs, Stripe, Kilbourne, Hamilton, Adams, Paine, Nelson, Price, Balne, Wood, Wilson, Clark, Heinrich, Connell, Rose, Patten, Shenan, Mix, Best, Bailey, Holland, Wright, Wildey, Coffin, Benjamin, Burnett, Horton, Stratton, Harlee, Newman, Smith, Beach, Stone, Tyler, Howard, Stilwell, Merchant, Christie, Karcher, Marcellus, Eldred, Hamlin, Ward, Wallace, Davey, Graff, Williams, Schnackenberg, Black, McCoy, Scott, Peeples, Houston, Thomas, Braden, Roosevelt, Wetherill, Chaplin, Thomas, Jess, Yates, Allen, Hallick and Burr.

On Friday evening of the present week, Feb. 20, an entertainment will be given in Cullum Hall by the West Point section of the Army Relief Society for the benefit of the society. The entertainment will be in the form of a card party, for which tickets of admission will be issued.

The annual sale for the Fresh Air Fund will be held as usual in the spring, probably early in May. Already much interest is being taken in the subject, and articles are being prepared by the ladies interested in the success of the undertaking. This worthy charity appeals to all.

The meeting of the Reading Club was held last week at Mrs. Mills's. Mrs. Fieberger entertained the Card Club.

Lieutenant General Miles paid a brief visit to his son, Cadet Miles, on Sunday.

The following is the baseball schedule for the coming season, as published in the News of the Highlands: April 10, Union; April 15, Williams; April 18, Dickinson;

April 25, Harvard; April 29, Fordham; May 2, Trinity; May 9, Lafayette; May 16, Navy (at Annapolis); May 23, Columbia; May 30, 7th Regiment.

The Intercollegiate Fencing trophy that is on exhibition in the library, and which was presented to the cadet fencing team by the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York, has been held by the following colleges: 1894—Harvard won from Columbia; 1895—Harvard won from Columbia and Navy; 1896—Columbia won from Harvard and Cornell; 1897—Harvard won from Columbia and Cornell; 1898—Harvard won from Navy, Columbia, Cornell and Yale; 1899—Navy won from Cornell, Columbia and Harvard; 1900—Army won from Columbia, Navy, Cornell, Harvard, Yale and Penn. The members of the Army team are: Strong, '04; Breckinridge, '05; Nichols, '05; and Bull, '03.

## FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Feb. 12, 1903.

Although we are "somewhere on the other side of nowhere" from any point in civilization, we have been spending a very enjoyable winter. Many and charming have been the functions here; dinner parties, the ladies' afternoon card club, the weekly Tuesday evening band concerts and Friday night hops, two large cotillions (brilliant social affairs, one led by Mr. Sterling, the other by Mr. Babcock) have varied the form of amusements and kept the garrison from lapsing into anything resembling ennui. In fact, during the holidays the entire populace of the post was threatened with "the monotony of pleasure" and suffered more from an "embarrassment of riches" in that line than one would have believed possible, removed as we are from the seductions or allurements of a city. We have christened ourselves "The Exiles," a decided misnomer if we should define the word correctly, unless we quote the line, "What's banished but set free?"

The children enjoy a weekly hop on Tuesday afternoons from four to six, and were also given a delightful German; Mrs. Thayer, wife of Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., arranging for and managing it.

The enlisted men give weekly hops, concerts and other entertainments; to-morrow evening they will amuse the garrison by a minstrel show.

Last Saturday evening a progressive euchre party was given at the club rooms, superintended by Major and Mrs. H. P. Kingsbury, our present commandant, and his most attractive wife. The game was played with much vim and heartily enjoyed. The refreshments were deliciously prepared and daintily served. Mr. Sterling won the gentlemen's first prize, a handsome silver stein. Miss Lou Morgan carried off the ladies' prize, a unique silver vase.

Last week Major and Mrs. Kingsbury gave two charming dinners. During the past six weeks Colonel Woodson, Major and Mrs. Wales, Captain and Mrs. McDonald, Captain and Mrs. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, and Mr. Babcock and his charming bride have been "hosts and hostesses" to dinner parties, which would have been affairs worthy of praise even in a city. Tuesday, Feb. 10, Mrs. Bolton, wife of Major E. B. Bolton, 24th Inf., assisted by her graceful daughter, gave a beautiful card party to the ladies of the garrison. Hearts was the game played. Mrs. Rice won the prize for the fewest number of hearts taken, a dainty sepia by M. Buck. Mrs. Wales secured the "progressive" prize, an exquisitely embroidered stock. Miss Morgan received consolation in the shape of a pretty candlestick with the taper ready for lighting. Mrs. Kingsbury, who was the guest of honor, was the recipient of a drawn-work doyle, cleverly wrought in old Mexico.

Last evening (Tuesday, Feb. 11) there was an informal hop. To-day the ladies' card club meets at Mrs. Buchanan's for another friendly contest.

Our next large function will take place Feb. 24, and is to be a "pink domino" affair until supper, followed by a few ribbon favor figures of the cotillion. Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Ripley are the ladies of the managing committee. Mrs. McNally will lead the German. Later on we anticipate adding a hunting club to the already long list of pleasurable entertainments, for which enterprising movement many of the ladies have been or soon will be occupied in making divided skirts. Let us hope that this will be the only division in our now united and harmonious garrison.

## PLUMA.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 16, 1903.

Miss May Doughty entertained with a dinner Saturday evening, Feb. 14, at her home on Fifth avenue. Covers were laid for six, and the guests were Miss Dora Lange, Miss Adele Bartlett, and Lieuts. W. B. Graham, J. M. Petty and M. C. Corey.

Lieut. Hilary Williams, U.S.N., and wife were guests at a dinner at Major McLaughry's at the post Friday evening, Feb. 13. Lieutenant Williams is the recruiting officer for the Navy stationed at Leavenworth, Kan., for a short time only. He left Feb. 14 for St. Joseph, Mo.

Edward Loughborough, son of Major Loughborough, came on Friday from the Kansas University at Lawrence to attend the card party given Saturday evening by his sister, Miss Marie Loughborough, at their home at the post. Mrs. L. H. Munn has returned to her home in Topeka after a visit with Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen at the post.

The members of the Engineer Corps have organized an athletic club, with Lieut. G. A. Youngberg as president. This club will compete for all athletic prizes here, and contest with clubs from Fort Riley and other posts.

Under the new plans for the fort, practically all the barracks building will be on the west side of the post and the officers' residences on the east. This will be a central location and a middle ground between the two. It will be near the new electric railway depot. The building will contain rooms for the general in command and his aides, a library room, telegraph and telephone stations, post office, quartermaster's department and other rooms. It will be the finest headquarters building in the United States, except those connected with the War Department in Washington.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, of the post, left last week to visit friends in New York and Washington. Capt. E. J. Bayard Schindel, Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Poore, Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Lieuts. Morrison, Nicklin, Schindel, and Lieut. and Mrs. Schoeffel were visitors in Kansas City, Saturday, Feb. 14.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 17, 1903.

Mrs. Louise A. Guilletmet, daughter of Major A. D. Schenck, Art. Corps, assisted by the Misses Schenck, entertained the ladies of the garrison at a reception and euchre party given in honor of Mrs. Wood, wife of Major W. T. Wood, 20th Inf., on last Thursday afternoon; Mrs. Alvord was the winner of the first prize; Mrs. Gardner, of the Cavalry, the second, and Mrs. Wilson, the consolation. Mrs. McCleary, wife of Chaplain McCleary, had the pleasure of carrying home the "booby." After the card game an elegant luncheon was served and enjoyed by all. Mrs. Wood, to the great regret of the garrison, left later in the week for Fort Wayne, there to remain until the major is relieved by the homecoming regiment from the Islands. The ladies who were entertained by Mrs. Guilletmet were: Mesdames Wood, McCleary, Alvord, Morrison, Pardes, Johnson, Wilson,

Corey, Brockman, Griffin, Allen, Berry, Powers, Rogers, Robinson, Webster, Graves, Gardner and King.

The usual bi-weekly card party and hop have been abandoned during lent; instead Friday will be ladies' night at the club, where billiards, pingpong and pool may be enjoyed, while the band renders a few selections. Capt. L. G. Berry, of the Artillery, is on a visit to his relatives in New England. Mrs. McCaskey has left for a visit to friends in Florida and is not expected to return until May. Miss McCaskey is on a visit to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Three companies of the 20th Infantry left here Monday to garrison the posts of Wayne and Brady temporarily.

At the field day exercises held on the 15th in the drill hall, the Infantry carried off the laurels; the Cavalry was a good second, with the Field Artillery bringing up in the rear. The only consolation the "wagon soldiers" had was the winning of the mounted wrestling match from the Cavalry.

An interesting field day was held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Feb. 15. There were events open to all branches of the Service, and also events for Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery. The sports comprised the usual track and field events, and were well contested, there being about 119 entries. The following officers officiated: Superintendent—Major W. T. Wood, 20th Inf.; directors—Capt. J. F. Morrison, 20th Inf.; J. H. Gardner, 2d Cav.; and S. E. Allen, A.C.; secretaries—Lieut. T. J. Powers, 20th Inf., and Lieut. H. C. Merriam, A.C.; judges—Capt. Benjamin Alvord, Charles Crawford, C. C. Smith, 20th Inf.; E. L. King, 2d Cav.; and Lieut. F. C. Johnson, 2d Cav., and C. L. J. Frohwitter, A.C.; starters—Capt. F. D. Webster, 20th Inf., and Lieut. J. P. Castelman, 2d Cav.; time keepers—Capt. W. B. Graves, Lieut. J. C. Minus, 20th Inf., and Lieut. J. H. W. Corcoran, A.C.; measurers—Lieut. T. W. Dunn, 20th Inf., and J. A. Barry, 2d Cav.; referee—Major F. J. Ives, surgeon, U.S.A. The 20th Inf. had 29 prize winners; the 21st Battery, 5; and 2d Cav., 10. Men of the Infantry, who won first place in any event were given credit for three days' fatigue; second, two days' fatigue; third place, one day's fatigue. Men on winning tug of war team were given credit for two days' fatigue. Winners belonging to mounted organizations were granted corresponding privileges by their respective commanders.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 17, 1903.

The following midshipmen at the Naval Academy have tendered their resignations to the Navy Department: G. S. Ownby, Tennessee, second class; D. B. Stafford, Louisiana, third class; N. H. White, Jr., Tennessee; G. Hobbs, Rhode Island; and Lenox Grant, Missouri.

In respect to the memory of the late Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, U.S. Navy, the flags at the Naval Academy were lowered at half-mast to-day from sunrise to sunset, and at noon a salute of thirteen minute guns was fired. The same ceremonies were carried out at all the Navy yards and stations.

Comdr. C. E. Colahan, commandant of cadets, is acting superintendent in place of Captain Brownson, who is on a weeks' gunning trip in South Carolina.

Midshipman Robert H. Pearson, of the fourth class, who had his jaw broken in a fight with another "middy" recently, has been granted an extension of leave of two weeks.

Unofficial word has been received here to the effect that the monitor Arkansas, now at the Naval Academy being used as a training ship for the midshipmen, will be ordered to sail shortly for St. Louis for the opening of the exposition. The trip will cover about six weeks.

William J. Clarke, the well-known catcher of the Washington Baseball Club, has been engaged to coach the candidates for the Naval Academy nine this season. Mr. Clarke will begin work with the midshipmen on March 1, and will stay with them until about the middle of April, and, if possible, will remain longer. Clarke will bring with him Case Patton, one of the pitchers of the Washington team, whom Clarke regards as one of the best. Patton is a left-hander, and he will be used against the Navy batters. Clarke coached the middies last year, and the season was a successful one, they having won several of the scheduled games, besides defeating West Point in the annual contest. Both Annapolis and West Point are extremely anxious to win the season's game, as the contest will decide the athletic honors one way or the other. Each institution has won four football games and one baseball game. Clarke says he received a flattering offer to coach the Annapolis team, and is glad to be with the midshipmen, and is anxious to turn out a winning nine.

The Naval Academy boat crews have already begun the preliminary work for the races to be rowed on the Severn this spring. Sixty candidates for positions in the crews responded to Captain Rodgers's call, but this number has been thinned out to thirty. The crews are now at work at the rowing machines in the gymnasium, and will take to the water as soon as the weather will permit. Ensign John W. Timmons, U.S.N., one of the best oarsmen the Naval Academy ever produced, will coach the crew this season. He is expected to arrive here shortly.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 18, 1903.

Mrs. J. L. Johnson, of St. Louis, and son are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway. Mrs. Johnson is Mrs. Ordway's mother.

Mrs. Elijah Martindale entertained on Wednesday afternoon with a dainty card party. The counters were flags of all nations. After the game a two-course supper was served. Among those present were: Mrs. John T. Geary, Mrs. Godwin Ordway, Mesdames Pence, Reeder, Spaulding, Hatch, Howell, Mills, Evans and Embick, and Misses Burbank and Widdifield.

Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, A.C., is down from Fort Wadsworth making Lieut. Percy P. Bishop a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wilbur and son and Mr. William Wilbur, of South Bethlehem, Pa., are the guests of Lieut. Harry F. Wilbur.

The U.S.S. Lancaster, one of the training ships, dropped anchor in the Roads on Saturday; Monday the ship was ordered to Norfolk.

Mrs. LeVert Coleman has returned from a visit of one month to her parents at Huntsville, Ala.

On Friday evening one of the most delightful of the series of hops was enjoyed by a large crowd of Army and Navy people. The list included an unusually large number of Virginia's prettiest girls, and these in their evening frocks were by no means the least decorative feature of the evening. The music by the orchestra of the 4th Band kept splendid time for the dancers. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Barretts, Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr., Major and Mrs. A. S. Cummins, Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Landon, Captain Ferguson, Lieut. and Mrs. Jas. F. Howell, Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Geary, Lieut. and Mrs. M. M. Mills, Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., Lieutenants Cooke, Gallup, Nichols, Lanza, Wilson, Lincoln, Ellis, Weed and Kilbourne; Misses Brown, Burbank, Cummins, McMurry and a large number from the Norfolk Navy Yard.

On last Monday afternoon the officers who were under orders to leave for new stations held an informal reception at the club to a large number of their friends who assembled to bid them good-bye, and many farewell toasts were drunk.

Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Hawes, Jr., left on Monday for their new station in California. Lieutenant Hawes has a seven days' delay, which he will spend at his home in Richmond, Va. Lieutenants Wilson and Lincoln reported last week. Several of the lieutenants who



have been ordered here to relieve those ordered away will not be able to get here for several days as they come from San Francisco.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 11, 1903.

The announcement received here yesterday that Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Inf., had been recommended by the President for a brigadiership was a source of much rejoicing among the Colonel's many friends, who were glad to see his forty-two years of faithful service to the Government rewarded with the stars. A reception was given General and Mrs. Goodale in the evening by the 17th Infantry at the club house, which had been prettily decorated for the entertainment. General and Mrs. Goodale, Mrs. Reichmann, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Hart received. A congratulatory speech was made by Capt. Carl Reichmann, the adjutant, to which General Goodale very appropriately responded. The reception lasted from eight until twelve, and throughout the evening a delicious supper was served, with punch and lemonade. Captain Reichmann said:

"We have asked you to assemble this evening to assist us in congratulating General Goodale upon his nomination as brigadier general of the United States Army, and in doing fitting honor to the occasion. A grateful Government has selected him for the general officer's star, the goal toward which all officers are striving. His hair has grown white in the service of his country, and the years of arduous duty have wrinkled his brow, yet his heart is young and fresh and his kindly eye beams upon us with the warmth of youth. He has received from the Government his well-earned reward, yet in his soul he holds a greater reward, for his are now that serenity of mind and happiness of heart which none possess but those who in the ripeness of their years can look back upon a long, successful and honorable career. We congratulate him from the bottom of our hearts on his promotion, yet our words are tinged with sadness. All too short a time has been the Colonel of the 17th Infantry, a regiment that stands shoulder to shoulder as one man, a regiment with a glorious past, a regiment that has given the country a great many general officers, and that, with the help of a kind Providence and our own feeble efforts, shall furnish a great many more. He has ruled us with firmness and kindness; he has endeared himself to us all individually and collectively; he has upheld the traditions of the regiment, and has fostered the regimental spirit. We cannot come here to-night to congratulate him without at the same time laying at his feet this slight token of the love and affection of his devoted regiment."

A very pleasant informal supper was given by Capt. and Mrs. Edward Chynoweth after last Friday night's hop.

Lieut. and Mrs. Leonard J. Mygatt arrived here Sunday last, and will be the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Goodale for several days.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush entertained at dinner, on Thursday last, Capt. and Mrs. William L. Kenly.

Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner has returned to duty at Vancouver Barracks from Chicago, where he had been spending his two months' leave. Major E. T. C. Richmond left on Tuesday for Jucanau and Skagway on a tour of inspection.

The preliminary work of clearing the ground just east of the post hospital for the erection of the double set of Artillery Barracks was begun this morning. The work is to be finished within eighteen months.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 14, 1903.

Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., accompanied by her three children, arrived in El Paso last week, and will make her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Magoffin, during Captain Glasgow's absence in the Philippines.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, department commander, has issued a recent order to the effect that the troops at this post be paid by express from the office of the chief paymaster at San Antonio.

One day last week one of the post wagons was struck by an electric car on San Antonio street in El Paso and demolished. The driver, a soldier named Ross, was thrown out, but fortunately not badly injured.

Congressman J. H. Southard, of Ohio, was a recent visitor in El Paso en route home from a visit to the Isthmus of Panama.

Mrs. Fewel, wife of Lieut. Christopher C. Fewel, U.S. Navy, who has been visiting Lieutenant Fewel's parents in El Paso for the last few weeks, was suddenly called to her home in San Diego, Cal., by the illness of her father, who, it is learned, died before she reached there.

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, U.S.A., retired, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Haskell at the post for several weeks, left recently for his new home in the city of Mexico.

Target practice under the new firing regulations, which has been in charge of Major Colville P. Territt for the last month, has been finished for this season.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Feb. 16, 1903.

Mrs. Nettles, wife of Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles, 20th Inf., has returned from Darlington, S.C. Mrs. Nettles was summoned hastily home on account of the severe illness of her father, who died before she reached there.

Tuesday evening the ladies' card club was entertained at the residence of Mrs. Frank B. Watson. The gentlemen were invited and supper was served.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, Chaplain Orville J. Nave, 2d Inf., from Fort Thomas, Ky., held church service at the post hall. Chaplain Nave's daughter played the hymns, and the Columbus Y.M.C.A. very kindly lent the hymn cards. There was a large attendance.

A large megaphone has been placed in front of the adjutant's office to blow calls, and has proved very successful.

Thursday afternoon the ladies' card club was entertained at the residence of Mrs. James H. McRae.

A beautiful valentine card party was given by Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge for her guest, Miss Marcia B. Beck, of Annapolis, Md., Saturday evening. Hearts were played, and the design was carried out in the decorations and score cards. A delightful supper was served. The guests were Major and Mrs. Arthur Williams, Mrs. Williams, Miss Davis, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. McRae, Capt. and Mrs. George D. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Frank B. Watson, Capt. R. C. Langdon, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Krug, Miss Wetz, Mrs. Henry H. Clement, Jr., Miss Elizabeth C. Scott, of Columbus; Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Leonard, Lieut. B. Sharp, Dr. Harper Pettycord, Lieut. H. M. Bankhead, Lieut. G. W. Ewell and Lieut. A. K. Baskette.

#### STATE TROOPS.

Col. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., superintendent of the U.S.M.A., who, as we stated last week, reviewed the 12th N.G.N.Y., in command of Colonel Dyer, at its armory on the evening of Feb. 11, expressed himself as highly pleased with the work of the regiment, and the earnest and intelligent efforts of its officers and men. The first event happened early in the evening before the guests arrived. This was an exceedingly well executed guard mount, with Lieut. J. W. Knapp as adjutant; Sergt.

Major J. S. Adair, sergeant major; Lieuts. W. de L. Keontae and W. Forbes Morgan as officers of the guard, and Capt. W. E. Downs as officer of the day. For review the regiment was quickly equalized by Adjutant de Russy into twelve commands of twenty solid files, forming line or masses very handsomely. The battalions were commanded respectively by Majors Buck and Huston and Captain Burr. During the passage around the lines of the reviewing officer, the men preserved great steadiness. In the passing distances were correctly kept, and the fronts of all the companies were finely maintained. The second and third companies of the 1st Battalion, the first and second companies of the 2d Battalion, and the first company of the 3d Battalion, however, deserve special mention as being the only companies whose rear ranks maintained the proper distance from the front rank. The rear ranks of the other companies marched close up against the front rank, instead of preserving facing distance, as prescribed in the Drill Regulations. Evening parade and a short regimental drill followed, both of which reflected on the credit of the regiment. The double-time movements in masses during the regimental drill received well deserved applause. Dancing followed, Colonel Dyer leading the grand march, in which many well-known society people participated. It would seem only proper that in all armories there should be a rule against the admittance of children-in-arms. One lusty lunged infant kept up a very annoying bawling during the ceremonies. Theaters prohibit the attendance of infants, and there seems no good reason why the same measure should not hold good in armories.

General Roe, of New York, reviewed the 6th Regiment, in command of Colonel Duffy, at its armory on the evening of Feb. 12, and incident to the ceremonies a number of interesting presentations were made. Owing to the illness of Captain Foley, the regimental adjutant, Lieut. W. J. Costigan, battalion adjutant, ably filled the duties of Captain Foley. The turnout of the regiment was ten commands of sixteen solid files, and it presented a highly creditable appearance, although packed like sardines in its inadequate quarters. During evening parade Major D. C. Develin, Capt. H. E. Evans and Sergt. Major W. A. Boyle, who composed the team which won the Adjutant General's trophy at Creedmoor, defeating every two other teams representing the best shots in the province, were presented with special medals for their prowess. This is the second consecutive year the regiment has won this trophy. The regimental rifle team were also presented with medals. The latter team included Colonel Duffy, Captain Evans, Lieut. P. J. Maguire, Sergt. Major W. A. Boyle and Private M. P. Greulich. The regiment last year made the most marked improvement in rifle shooting, and despite the fact that it is without an indoor range, it also entered a team at Sea Girt, which in the interstate match stood eleventh out of twenty-one competing teams. Among those receiving the State decoration for long and faithful service were Capt. Patrick Farrelly and Q.M. Sergt. J. D. Quirk for twenty-five years, and Capt. J. J. Scanlan, P. E. Reville and P. N. Harlan and Lieut. T. Murphy for ten years. General Roe presented the medals in person, and took occasion to compliment the medal winners for their faithful work, and said that the State had every confidence in the 6th Regiment, which has a reliable duty-doing command. Dancing followed the military ceremonies.

Col. E. Britton of the New York National Guard, chairman of the executive committee of the Interstate National Guard Association, has issued a printed statement, giving its views on the requirements of the new Militia bill, which are particularly the same as the official statement from the War Department, which we published Feb. 14, page 567. Prominent officers of the New York Guard, however, are of the opinion that certain of the statements made by the Colonel concerning the amount of funds available in future for pay, subsistence and transportation of National Guard troops in field and camp service, are a little too roseate in hue, and they cannot see, after a careful study of the bill, where the great money graft spoken of is to come in. For example, it is claimed that under the allotment allowed by section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, New York's share is about \$75,000, and of this amount some \$25,000 like \$45,000 is taken out in supplies, leaving about \$30,000 for other purposes. For the pay alone of the entire guard in camp for eight days at the Army rate it would require \$104,000, and to this must be added the large amount necessary for subsistence and transportation. In conforming to section 18 of the Militia bill the Governor might order out the entire force, but even if only half were ordered out, the amount of cash available, it is held, would be insufficient. What does not appear clear is how all the cash needed to pay the bill is going to be squeezed out of the annual appropriation, and there is the secretary and treasurer, who is put down in the official special appropriation for camp purposes in the bill. New York, by the way, is not a member of the Interstate Association. Col. Britton, while an enthusiastic officer, does not officially represent the State. Col. C. E. Bleyer, chief list of officers as from New York, does not belong to the New York National Guard, and in fact is unknown to it.

There will be a State encampment for the Maryland National Guard next summer, between the middle of June and the middle of July. The place is yet to be selected. The entire brigade, which will go into camp at the same time, is composed of the following commands: 4th Regiment, Col. Willard Howard; 5th Regiment, Col. Frank Markoe; 1st Regiment, Col. Charles A. Little; 1st Separate Co., colored, Capt. William R. Spencer; Troop A of Cavalry, Capt. Joseph W. Shirley.

General regret is expressed in the 23d N.Y. over the announced intention of Major Bennett S. Beeson, surgeon of the regiment, to resign, and a handsomely bound set of engrossed resolutions, signed by every officer in the regiment, setting forth the high esteem in which he is held, and expressing the hope that he will not resign, have been presented to Major Beach, who has completed ten years' service in the regiment.

Justice Howard of the Supreme Court of New York on Feb. 14 handed down a decision in the case of William Potter against Frank C. Sheffer, as president of Local Union No. 2, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America. Potter was expelled from the union because of service in the militia of the State during the strike on the Hudson Valley Railway. The union served notice on his employers and he was deprived of work. On the hearing before Justice Howard it was contended that the militia clause in the constitution of the union was against public policy and unconstitutional. Justice Howard declines to pass on that, holding that the only question before him was whether Potter was ever in full membership in the union. He finds that he entered as an apprentice and never possessed a full membership card, and, therefore, cannot be invested with rights he never possessed. The militia clause, he holds, is a matter for trial on its merits, and therefore he vacates an injunction which was granted restraining the union from preventing Potter from working as a union man.

Sergt. David S. Brown, of Co. B, 23d N.Y., a son of ex-Colonel Brown, has been elected second lieutenant.

Lieut. J. A. Walsh, Co. A, 9th N.Y., has been appointed battalion adjutant, and 2d Lieutenant Braine, of the same company, has been elected first lieutenant in his place. Both officers are ex-volunteers.

The new armory for the 1st Battery N.Y., Captain Wendel is now practically finished, and within a few weeks the command hopes to be in possession of its new quarters. The new armory is without doubt one of the finest structures for a single battery in the country. It is fitted up with all the up-to-date appliances. In the basement are stalls for seventy horses, a rifle and pistol range, magazine, boiler room, etc. There are two elevators, and one large lift, the latter being used to take the field pieces, etc., from the basement to the drill floor above. The drill floor is concrete, and will be covered with tan bark. A large gallery for spectators

surrounds the drill floor, and there is an unusually good supply of light and air. The executive building contains rooms for the captain and other officers, rooms for the non-com, staff and non-com's, lockers, a large kitchen, shower baths, etc. To fully appreciate the new building one must make a visit there. A beefsteak party, in honor of the return of Captain Wendel from Europe, was held on Feb. 11, and proved a very enjoyable event. The performance incident to the dinner was by members of the battery, who acquitted themselves very creditably. The little son of Lieut. T. F. Schmidt gave a splendid exhibition of fencing. When old enough his father intends to have him try for West Point.

Co. I, 6th N.Y., Capt. D. P. Sullivan, will hold a euchre and reception at American Theatre Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24. The regimental band will furnish the music, and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

The 3d Battery, N.Y., Captain Rasquin, will hold a reception at its armory in Brooklyn, Feb. 27.

The First Naval Battalion of New York will be reviewed by Governor Odell, on the New Hampshire, on March 23.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., will review the 71st at the armory of the 7th on Feb. 23.

Shafer & Barry, of Schenectady, N.Y., will not discharge William Potter, the militiaman, whose application for an order to reinstate him in the union was denied by Justice Howard, and the strike of the Painters' Union against this firm continues. Potter's case will be taken to the Court of Appeals by the Citizens' Association, which is backing Potter.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise replies at any given date.

J. B.—See Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 14, page 567, for official facts concerning the new Militia Bill.

J. D. W.—In resuming the "order" from "trail" arms, par. 46, appendix states that "the piece is shifted in the most convenient manner." Rule 3 does not apply to "trail" arms.

C. B. C.—See Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 14, 1903, page 575, for dates troops returned from Philippines.

F. W. S.—The U.S.S. Kentucky was in Philippine waters during the summer of 1901, and was the flagship of the junior squadron commander.

L. C. D.—When we stated in our issue of Nov. 8 last that Lieut. Frank Geere, Art. Corps, U.S.A., had not served in the Volunteers, such was the records of the A.G.O., they not having been informed otherwise at that time. We are informed that the correct record now is that Lieutenant Geere was a non-commissioned officer, first sergeant and corporal, from May 10, 1898, to Aug. 8, 1899, in the 1st Wyoming Infantry, U.S.V., serving in the Philippines.

W. F. O.—Capt. J. P. Haines commands the 9th Battery of Field Artillery, U.S.A., and should be addressed Manila, P.I. It takes about thirty days to reach Manila from San Francisco.

E. E. H.—Write to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the rules governing the examination of persons desiring to enter the U.S. Marine Corps as officers, and enclose stamped addressed envelope for reply.

E. C. L.—The address of Lieut. R. G. Peck, U.S.N., is Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

CONSTANT READER.—The Lighthouse Department is under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. Write to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

A. C. C.—You should state the facts of your case to your commanding officer, and get his approval to your application for your discharge. The Army Regulations provide that in time of peace a soldier serving in the second year of his first six months of the third year of his first enlistment may apply to the Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, for the privilege of purchasing his discharge, but such application will not be entertained unless based on satisfactory reasons fully set forth by the applicant and verified by the officer forwarding the application, nor unless accompanied by a statement of the soldier's immediate commanding officer showing the conditions of his accounts. If such application be granted, the purchase price will be entered on the final statements as an item due the United States. A soldier once discharged by purchase will not be granted that favor a second time. A soldier serving in the second or any other enlistment, but not receiving continuous service or re-enlistment pay, is not debared from discharge by purchase. The price of purchase in the first month of the second year will be \$120, and will be \$50 less in each succeeding month of the period during which purchase may be authorized.

H. M. H. writes: Infantry Drill Regulations states that the space occupied by one man is twenty-eight inches (twenty-eight inches). Cavalry Drill Regulations gives the space occupied by a trooper dismounted as twenty-two in page 45, Cav. Drill Reg. Why is the space occupied by an infantryman greater than a dismounted cavalryman? Answer.—The space occupied by an infantryman allows six inches between files, which is utilized by the rear rank during load and fire.

W. A. S. asks: Is there such a command as "Ground arms"? If not, what would be the proper command if, having formed a body of troops under arms, you wish them to lay them down for the purpose of giving some other instructions, as, for example, "The Setting Up Exercises"? Answer.—There is no provision in Drill Regulations for the command "Ground arms." "Stack" arms is generally used on occasions such as you mention. However, in most armories the "stack" is almost impossible owing to the smooth surface of the floor, and "Ground" arms becomes a necessity; while it is not strictly tactical, it is certainly permissible.

VETERAN asks: Battalion marching in column of fours, in double time, the command being given "Close column, first company, fours left, march," should the first company be halted after going eight paces in the new direction, by command of its captain, or continue the march from that point, in quick time, followed by the other companies, until the battalion is halted by command of the major? Answer.—The first company would advance eight paces in the new direction and halt by command of its captain. It would be impossible to execute this movement and continue the march, as the close column distances could not be attained as laid down by regulations. To continue the march as suggested would simply resolve the movement into "close in mass" in double time. In this movement, if the first company took up quick time as soon as it changed its direction, it would be more than eight paces from the flank of the second company when it had reached its place in the column, and would have to continue in double time (second company) in the new direction until it reached its position in column. This would open the distance of the other companies even greater. This especially in companies of thirty-two files front.

J. W. L.—It is a custom of the Service that the adjutant takes post where the line is to be formed, and he has the sergeant major report to him at that point when they both draw sword and take post, marking the alignment. The guides are posted according to section "h," par. 28. Guides are posted at the preparatory command of the major if from a halt, which means only those of the first company to arrive on the line. The other guides precede their companies when about twenty paces from the line. The regimental adjutant does not return the salutes of battalion adjutants when reporting on parade.

J. H.—In further answer to your question we would say that you can procure the Small Arms Firing Regulations of the U.S. Army from our office, price \$1.



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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A.  
District of Porto Rico.—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P.R.  
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.  
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis.  
Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Manila, P.I.  
Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.  
Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.  
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.  
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U.S.A.  
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.  
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.  
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, S. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.  
Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila. Cos. I and K will sail for the Philippines May 1 relieving Cos. G and H, who will proceed to Washington, D.C., for station.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Myer, Va.; L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
3d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troop E, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F, Fort Yates, Dak.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.  
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. T.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.  
9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.

F. Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont. Troops A, B, C and D ordered to sail from San Francisco March 1 for Manila.  
14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.  
15th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
2d. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	17th. Manila, P.I.
3d. Chickamauga Pk., Ga.	18th. Manila, P.I.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.	23d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
9th. Manila, P.I.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	25th. Manila, P.I.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
14th. Manila, P.I.	29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
15th. Manila, P.I.	30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

### COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
2d. Ft. Wright, F.L., N.Y.	65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.
3d. Ft. Getty, S.C.	66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
10th. Manila, P.I.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
17th. Santiago, Cuba.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
19th. Santiago, Cuba.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
20th. Havana, Cuba.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
22d. Havana, Cuba.	85th. Manila, P.I.
23d. Havana, Cuba.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
24th. Havana, Cuba.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
25th. Manila, P.I.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
27th. Manila, P.I.	90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
31st. Manila, P.I.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
32d. Ft. Lisicum, Alaska.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
33d. Ft. Canby, Wash.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
36th. Manila, P.I.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
38th. Manila, P.I.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	108th. Manila, P.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	113th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	115th. San Diego, Cal.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Fort Totten, N.Y.	117th. Ft. Getty, S.C.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
56th. San Juan, P.R.	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
59th. San Juan, P.R.	122d. Key West, Fla.
60th. Presidio, Cal.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	125th. Ft. Turnbull, Conn.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.  
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.  
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.  
5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.  
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

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8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.  
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.  
10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chene, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.  
14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Fort Brady, Mich. The regiment is ordered to assemble at San Francisco to sail March 1 for Manila.  
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.  
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.  
17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L, Fort Lawton, Wash.; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.  
18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.  
19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, Fort Brady, Mich.; L and M, Fort Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.  
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.  
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
23d Inf.—Entire regiment Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Ordered to leave there April 20 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.  
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Mincula, Mont.  
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.  
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass. 1st, Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

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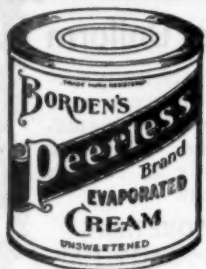
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U.S. Engineer office, 2001 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1903. Sealed proposals for construction of a highway bridge across Potomac River at Washington, D.C. will be received here until 12 m., March 2, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished intending bidders on application. Charles J. Allen, Lieut. Col., Engrs.



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A young woman recently walked into an office in the Navy yard, and, depositing a parcel on the desk, explained that it contained her brother's uniform, which he wished to return to the authorities as he intended to sever his connection with the Service.

She briskly entered at the door,  
A maid in all her charms,  
And laid upon the office desk  
The bundle in her arms.  
"There, sir, are all those Navy things  
My brother Charlie wore;  
He has thrown up his sailor job  
An' won't come back no more.

He won't come back no more,  
He's going to stay ashore,  
He doesn't like the Navy,  
An' he won't come back no more."

I gasped; I gaped; I thanked her,  
And her brother's thoughtful act;  
Then told her of desertion,  
Of his Governmental pact  
Of Mr. Moody's wrath and grief,  
Of Mr. Wood's long arm,  
She smiled a wildering smile and said  
Without the least alarm:

"He won't come back no more,  
He's going to live ashore,  
He don't like your old Navy,  
An' he won't come back no more."

She tripped away, and left me there  
A-chewing of my pen;  
We've money, ships and guns, thought I,  
But what about the men?  
'Tis easy to recruit them, but  
To hold them is not so;  
For this is what we hear as they  
Across the gangway go:

"We won't come back no more,  
We're going to stay ashore,  
We don't like the Navy,  
An' we won't come back no more."

WILL STOKES, U.S.S. Columbia.

## OUR MILITIA STRENGTH.

As required by Section 232, Revised Statutes, the Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress an abstract of the returns of adjutants general of the several States of the militia thereof, received at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, for the year 1902. It makes a noble showing of 10,853,396 men available for military duty, each, no doubt provided, as the law has heretofore required, "with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch, and powder horn," and the officers, if any, "with a sword or hanger and spontoon." The organized militia are distributed as follows:

	Regimental field, and staff.	Company.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Generals and staff .....	18	46	209	27	746	962
Engineers .....	106	264	915	147	3,520	4,852
Cavalry .....	85	127	417	106	2,093	2,616
Artillery (heavy) .....	88	263	987	133	3,226	4,366
Light batteries .....	9	29	3	3	51	83
Machine-gun batteries .....	2,110	4,780	18,493	4,041	72,113	94,647
Infantry .....	61	227	8	8	643	778
Signal Corps .....	96	19	182	1	900	1,092
Hospital and Ambulance Corps .....						
Grand Aggregate .....	2,506	5,568	21,547	4,571	83,220	109,338

Boys from the schoolship St. Mary's, moored at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York, saved the life of a young woman who jumped from the stern of the Greenpoint ferryboat Nevada, Feb. 14, just as it entered the East Twenty-third street slip. They promptly lowered a boat, and pulled the woman out of the water before she sank.

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## BORN.

ASHBURN.—At Batavia, O., Feb. 2, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. P. M. Ashburn, Medical Dept., U.S.A., a son, Frank Davis Ashburn.

DYER.—At New York City, Feb. 14, 1903, a son to the wife of Col. George R. Dyer, 12th N.G.N.Y.

HEPBURN.—At Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 17, 1903, a son to the wife of Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

LEWIS.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 6, 1903, to the wife of Capt. Fred W. Lewis, 29th U.S. Inf., a son, John Walker Jackson Lewis.

SNYDER.—At Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 11, 1903, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. O. F. Snyder, 18th U.S. Inf.

## MARRIED.

BLAINE-BISBEE.—At New York City, Jan. 21, 1903, Louise Lucille Bisbee, daughter of Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bisbee, to Mr. James J. Blaine.

## DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At Pawtuxet, R.I., Feb. 1, 1903, Mrs. Fred Alexander, sister of the wife of Capt. David A. Hall, U.S.R.C.S.

BROOKS.—At New York City, Feb. 8, 1903, W. B. Brooks, son of Chief Engr. W. B. Brooks, U.S.N., retired, and brother of Capt. J. W. C. Brooks, U.S.A.

COLBY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14, 1903, Mary C. Colby, wife of Pay Insp. Henry G. Colby, U.S.N.

JOHNSON.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1903, Miss A. Jeannette Johnson, sister of the late Capt. A. W. Johnson, U.S.N.

LEWIS.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 6, 1903, John

## New Regulations for Uniforms.

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POND.—At Brooklyn, Conn., Feb. 11, 1903, Mrs. Sarah A. Pond, in the 86th year of her age, mother of Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond, U.S.N.

REES.—At Portland, Ore., Jan. 21, 1903, William H. Rees, brother of Comdr. Corwin P. Rees, U.S.N., and father of Major H. L. Rees, U.S.A.

ROBINSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1903, Rear Admiral Lewis W. Robinson, U.S.N., retired.

SHAW.—Miss Gertrude I. Shaw, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Richard G. Shaw, 1st Art., U.S.A., died Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1903, at her residence, Bay Ridge, L.I., of pneumonia, after a short illness. The remains will be taken to Providence, R.I., and placed in the family plot at that place.

TILTON.—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1903, Daniel Goodhue Tilton, cousin of Lieut. Palmer Tilton, U.S. Army, retired.

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U.S. Engineer Office Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1903.—Sealed proposals for pier extension at Little Sodus Bay, N.Y., and breakwater extension at Cape Vincent, N.Y., will be received here until 11 a.m. March 5, 1903, and then opened; information furnished on application. T. W. Symons, Major, Engrs.

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### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In spite of the fact that the proposal to buy the new Chilean war vessels, *Constitution* and *Libertad*, has been rejected by both the United States and Germany, they are held by their admirers to be much superior to any battleship afloat, except the recent vessels of the New Jersey class. The protection consists of an armored belt 8 feet deep, extending almost from end to end, with a transverse bulkhead aft almost three inches thick. This belt is 7 inches thick in wake of the engines and boilers, tapering to 3 inches at the end. Amidships is a citadel, also with 7 inch armor, rising to the upper deck, in which are ten of the 7.5-inch guns separated by 1 inch bulkheads. There are thus no casemates, except for the four remaining guns of the class on the upper deck. The barbettes for the big guns have 10 inch armor in front and 8 inch in the rear. The protective

deck varies from 3 inch to 1 1-2 inch, while the conning tower has 11 inch armor. Engines of 13,000 horse power, supplied by Yarrow large-tube boilers, are expected to give a speed of 19 knots. The coal capacity will be about 2,000 tons. They are vessels of 11,800 tons, in which it is sought to unite high gun-power with special protection and great speed in ships of moderate draught, capable of operating in shallow waters, and yet with particular properties to ensure a steady gun platform in heavy seas such as would be experienced off Cape Horn or in the Southern Pacific. Lieut. A. T. Dawson, at the launch of the *Libertad*, said that the four 10-inch guns of the ships would have a muzzle velocity of 2,840 foot-seconds, and would be capable of perforating at a range of three miles the 11-inch Krupp cemented plates on the American battleships of the Louisiana class. The fourteen 7.5-inch guns, with a muzzle velocity of 2,955 foot-seconds, could penetrate at a range of four miles the 5-inch Krupp plates of the latest American cruiser of the Tennessee class. In one single round the ships can discharge projectiles at the rate of 427 lb. for each 1,000 tons of displacement, and 407 lb. from the primary armament only. Judged in this way they are a long way ahead of any battleship afloat.

The United Service Gazette says: "It is reported from Kingston, Jamaica, that the old depot ship *Urgent* is to be broken up at an early date, owing to the decision of the Admiralty to rearrange the North America and West Indies Squadron. More ships and a second admiral are expected on the station soon, and the fleet will be divided into two squadrons, one for North America and the other for southern waters. Jamaica will be the base of the latter. Commodore Riddell and other officers of the dockyard at Port Royal are expected to leave shortly for England."

Spain has commenced work on a new coaling station in the Mediterranean at the Zaffarine Islands. This is a small group of barren islands, arranged in semi-circle, off the coast of Morocco, somewhere about latitude 35 degrees N. and longitude 5 degrees W. France, about the year 1848, determined to occupy these islands, but Spain, with a degree of smartness not always associated with the Spanish reputation, planted her flag on the principle island on the very eve of the day fixed for the French squadron to take possession. Ships of large tonnage can, it is said, find shelter alongside a mole at the central island, constructed of a few large blocks of stone, while fifty battleships could easily be moored in the natural harbor formed by the three islands, with the steep shore by the promontory called "Cabo del Agua." The harbor of the Zaffarines thus becoming a naval base will, it is thought, greatly increase Spanish influence on the coast of Morocco.

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Gazette thus refers to the subject of "Boy Enlistment": "I was

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glad to see from your leader in last week's issue that there was a prospect of an extension in the enlistment of boys for the army. We have among the boys of the country a field for recruiting which is not worked for anything like what is worth. The boys enlisted under existing circumstances turn out so well that it is surprising that they are not taken in greater numbers. The few failures among them are only exceptions that prove the rule. Statistics show that the proportion who obtain their commissions is very much higher than among those enlisted as men. Among the N.C. officers the proportion is equally striking. The reasons for these satisfactory results are not far to seek. The boys are morally and physically sound to start with. From their early youth they are trained in habits of order and military discipline. Most of them are sons of soldiers, and, if there is anything in heredity, the military instinct in them should be strong."

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### GENERAL CHAFFEE'S STORY.

Major General Chaffee tells a story about an itinerant American he met in the Philippines. He was from Texas and was known as "Volcano" Marshall. He had become "stranded" in Manila and asked the General to send him home on a transport.

"Are you in the United States service?" asked the General.

"Not by a blamed sight," was the explosive reply, "I am a free-born American citizen and no confounded satrap."

"My orders," said the General, "are to send back only those who are in the military or civil service."

Marshall thought a moment, "General, you could send me if you wanted to," he ventured, persuasively.

"See here, Mr. Marshall," replied the General sternly, "if you were in my place and had my orders, and I were in your place, would you give me transportation?"

"You bet I would," returned Marshall quickly, "and be darned glad to get rid of you."

When the General is asked whether the man got transportation he only smiles.—New York Times.

### "STRONGEST IN THE WORLD."

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The Forty-third Annual Statement for business of 1902 is further evidence of the characteristics distinguishing all Equitable statements, conservatism, economy, careful administration and large benefits to all classes of its policy holders.

The conservatism of the management is evident in the character of the investments listed. All the items in the society's assets are sound and profitable to the company. The total of all the assets, including those bearing no interest is \$359,305,537.72. This is a very large increase over the amount held the year before. After providing for every liability, there is left \$75,127,496.77 held as surplus

to guard against adverse contingencies and to provide profits for the policy holders, stated to be a larger sum than is held by any other company for a like purpose.

During 1902 the society wrote the largest amount of new business in its history, \$281,249,944, and the outstanding assurance on Dec. 31 was \$1,292,446,595. The income received during the year was, from premiums, \$53,932,423.44, from interest, rent, etc., \$15,074,588.81, making a total of \$69,007,012.25. The society paid death claims of \$15,281,961.73, endowments and deferred dividend policies amounting to \$6,537,545.99, and surrender values, \$2,125,723.83. The amount of dividends, \$4,477,924.15, was much more than was paid in 1901. There was left after providing for all the rest of the disbursements, \$26,758,910.80, or 39 per cent. of the entire income for future investment.

Compared with former reports of this great organization this latest one shows material advancement along every line, a present condition unsurpassed; and gives a promise for future development quite as remarkable as its history hitherto has been.

### THE TRUE NELSON ATTITUDE.

In a speech made by Lord Warwick at a banquet in England last fall, he quoted a letter from Nelson, which was published to the world for the first time. It was written to the Lord Warwick of Nelson's time in reply to one which suggested a new piece of armory. The significant phrase in the original letter was underlined with a dash, and is a characteristic bit of self-revelation.

Merton, Sept. 3, 1805.

My Dear Lord: I feel very much obliged for the favor of your letter, and although I am not a good judge of mechanism, yet I dare say your invention for making cannon range their shots further than at present will answer your expectations, and on shore, in particular, it will be most useful. Woolwich is the only place where such an experiment can be plainly tried by scientific men. On board ship our wish is to get as close as possible to the enemy. I always endeavor to in-



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culcate the doctrine, "Get close, and you will be the victor."—Youth's Companion.

Messrs. A. Shuman and Company, the well-known Boston clothing house, has issued a neat pamphlet containing the text of the Militia bill recently passed by Congress and approved by the President, copies of which are being sent to the officers of the National Guard of the various States, with Messrs. Shuman and Company's compliments. This timely bit of enterprise will undoubtedly result in increased business for the house.

The following list of patents granted Feb. 13 has been received from Wilkinson

and Fisher, attorneys and counsellors at law, Washington, D.C.: Davit for ships, boat, N. Murchison; mast, automatically lowering, C. Schwanebeck; projectile, armor-piercing, R. A. Hadfield; projectile, fuse, G. E. Fiedler; propelling mechanism, boat, D. E. Norton; range-finder attachment, R. J. Sheehy; ship's log apparatus, electrical, T. F. and T. S. Walker; torpedo for submarine mines, M. Bauduin.

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., of 106 Chambers street, New York, successors to the Whitman Saddle Co., have just been awarded the contract for equipping the mounted police of New York City with saddles, bridles, saddle cloths, etc.



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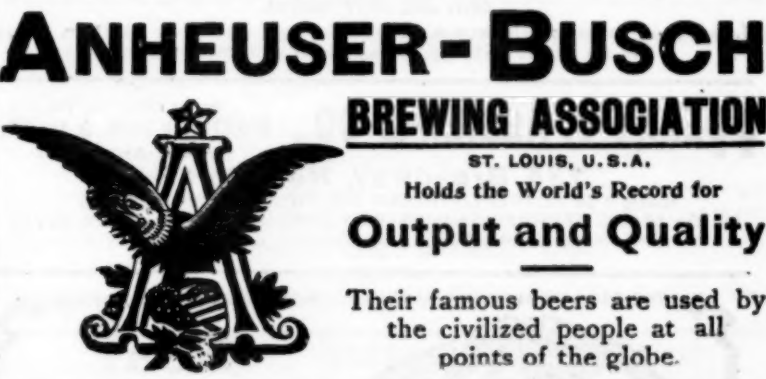
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We would also state, that the business of Hatfield & Sons is still continued under the same management and supervision as it has been for the past forty years. Our reputation for the superior quality of our materials, high class workmanship and excellence of the fit of our military and naval uniforms and civilian dress, is well known throughout the United States and Europe. We use none but the finest imported fabrics to be obtained, in all of our garments, and the same care and attention which our customers have hitherto received, will still be maintained.

In view of the fact, that we are daily receiving many orders for the new regulation uniforms and at the present time are overwhelmed with work, we would suggest that officers desiring to place their orders with us, should do so at an early date, so that they may be filled by the time prescribed in the recent General Order.

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